

THE NAPANEE

Vol. XLII] No 12—JNO. POLLARD, Editor and Publisher.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRID

This business is based on exact justice to all and everybody.

Prices guaranteed to be the very lowest, quality and style considered, anywhere—but we have one price for all.

THE ROBINSON COMPANY NAPANEE, STORE NEWS

The career of this business is operative. Our ambition has been give you the best goods for the money that the world could produce—noting diverts us from that set purpose. You have rewarded us with appreciation that makes success.

Big Sale of Cotton Blankets

Saturday Morning, March 7
at 10 O'clock.

Two cases of nice soft White Flannelette Blankets worth 90c. a pair, sold regularly by us at 75c will be placed on at 59 Cent a Pair.

This price is less than the mill price to-day, but we stored up this bargain for you months ago. Note the date and hour please. Limit three pairs to a customer.

TELEPHONE ORDERS NOT ACCEPTED.

B. & C. Corsets

As recommended by us. Have just placed in stock a splendid B & C Corset for 50 cents a pair, modelled after the famous long hip corset. The B and C Corset is the only correctly made Corset in Canada that is without Brass eyelets. Saves rust spots on Whitewear.

The New Kid Gloves

For the Spring trade arrived this week. They are made in a little town in France, where glove making is a science. If you appreciate a perfect fitting and good wearing glove do not be satisfied unless you see the word "Fownes" on the Buttons or Domes.

Every pair guaranteed, Blacks, Greys, Whites, Fawns and Mode.

About Women's Shirt Waist Styles.

Our Shirt Waists will be here in a few days. Owing to a very recent change in style of sleeves, our Manufacturer has been delayed in filling our order. Manufacturer has been delayed in filling our order for Shirt Waists. All our Waists will be fitted out with the very latest touch ups of style and it will pay you well to wait and see our display.

New Spring Importations.

Ex S. S. "Anchoria" from Port of Glasgow, Scotland. Goods via above steamer arrived during the week, and were placed in stock as rapidly as possible. Buying as we do direct from the makers in the Old Land, places us in a position to give values that are unequalled. Among the new arrivals we mention.

Colored Taffetta Silks—in all wantable shades. Cap-it-al Brand 75c. a yard

Black Dress Silks—in the fashionable weaves for dresses or waists including Pean de Soie, Louisine, and Taffetta.

Chiffons—Double width in desirable shades.

Dress Goods—Full range of black and colored Dress Goods including, the newest weaves of Crepe Sublime, Crepe de Paris, Snow Flake, Voile, Mistrals, London Twine and other novelties.

White Muslins—Direct from home of makers, Victoria Lawns, Linen Lawns, Dimities, Embroidered Spots and Florals.

Satins—Same make as last season, worth 75c. yard, our special at 50c. a yard, all shades.

Torchon Laces—The real Torchon at prices of ordinary imitation.

Valencienne Laces—It is in items of this kind that good values are

The New Spring Wraps.

Ex S. S. "Neckar" from Bremen, Germany—An excursion town Napanee makes light weight wraps a necessity and this season we have ported a handsome lot of garments.

WOMEN'S CAPES—Perfect gems of style, variations of silk appl lace ruffles, beading, all over nets etc. No two alike in the high grade \$4.00 to \$25.00

GIRLS' COATS—Light weight, loose back coats to put on when weather warms up a bit or to replace the winter wrap.

WOMEN'S COATS—Unlined, loose fitting, Fawns, Blacks and Grey. Just right weight after you take off Fur Coats.

RAIN and DUST PROOF COATS—The new styles are very temporary and no woman can afford to do without a Rain Coat. They often pay themselves in saving dresses.

Mr. Man—Your Hat's Here.

That is—the hat you're about to get for the incoming season. Its value for you among a collection that includes the handsomest and best of Spring Styles. You can pay almost any price you care to for it—within reasonable limits. For instance there are the "Wakefield" Soft Hats, usually sold for \$2.50. Our price last year \$2.25, this year the even money \$2.00. Compare it with any \$2.50 hat in town. Then the "Sackville" Hard Hats or Derbies at \$1.00, 1.50, 2.00 and 2.50 each. Besides these there are a fifty other shapes and styles—wide and narrow, flat and turned up. Crush Hats, Cowboy Hats in Browns, Pearls, Drabs, Blacks, etc.

See the display in our window.

Boys' and Men's Caps.

Just to hand per "S. S. Etruria" from Glasgow, one large case of Boys' and Men's Golf or Hookdown Caps and Children's Tams. These are the values we have ever shown you. Colors are very pretty, and having made to our own special order we insisted that they should be made in the best possible manner.

They Await Your Verdict, Men's Handkerchiefs.

Thousands of Men's White and colored Handkerchiefs have been added to our stock this week.

15c. Hemstitched Pure Linen—10 dozen only of this line. It is equal to that famous 20c. one of ours, which has won for us such praise certainly is away better than what is usually sold for that money.

10c. Hemstitched Lawn—is a beautifully finished medium sized H

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Satins—Same make as last season, worth 75c. yard, our special at 50c. a yard, all shades.

Torchon Laces—The real Torchon at prices of ordinary imitation.

Valenciennes Laces—It is in items of this kind that good values are very noticeable.

Ribbons—with us are not treated like fancy goods, but marked at close Dry Goods prices.

Cashmere Hose—all sizes in our old reliable brands.

Handkerchiefs—Most of them are made in Ireland.

Fine Oxford Shirts—Those who appreciate fine fast colored goods will be pleased with our showing this season from 10c. to 25c. a yard.

Baby Flannels—White and Cream, Unshrinkable.

Towelings—The all Flax kind which wears for years.

Lincoteums—from Nairn the Great Scotch maker. Will last a lifetime.

Petticoat Values.

One of our windows is filled with Black Underskirts that will give you a splendid idea of the new values.

Bright mercerized material ruffles upon ruffles, well and neatly made—38, 40, 42 inches long, \$1.50 each.

WANTED—by an Old Line Life Insurance Company, a District Agent for Lennox and Addington. This is a good opening for a pushing man. Apply to box 1013, Belleville. 121f

NOTICE—An application has been received by the License Commission for the License Division of Lennox, for the transfer of the Tavern License now held by George Graves, for the hotel known as the Wimp Hotel, in the Village of Bath, to Elizabeth Thompson, late of Le-eronto. A meeting of the Board of Commission will be held in the office of J. C. Huffman, Esq., in the town of Napanee, at the hour of two o'clock p.m., on the sixteenth day of March, next, for the consideration of the above application.

W. A. ROSE,
License Inspector.

Napanee, March 5th, 1903.

FOR SALE—That valuable farm known as "The Red Burns Farm" being lots two and three in the first concession of the Township of Camden, containing 400 acres more or less, now in occupation of Thomas Norris. This farm is well known all through the country and is particularly well adapted for dairy purposes, the barns being large and commodious and the Napanee river running through the property. Possession can be given on the first day of March, 1904. For terms of sale and further particulars application may be made to WILSON & WILSON, Napanee, or to WALKER & WALKER, Solicitors, Kingston.

Still in Business...

Mr. Charles Knight wishes to thank his many patrons for their patronage during the past, and solicits a continuance of the same. Although confined to the house through illness he has engaged Mr. J. J. Minchinton who has had several years experience in the hide business and is fully competent to give satisfaction to myself and customers.

Beef Hides, Sheep Skins, Deacon Skins, Rough and Rendered Tallow, etc.

C. W. Knight,

Old Stand North side Market Square.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

SETTLERS' ONE-WAY EXCURSIONS

To Manitoba and Canadian North-west will leave Toronto every TUESDAY during March and April, 1903, if sufficient business offers.

Passengers travelling without Live Stock should take the train leaving Toronto at 1.45 p.m.

Passengers travelling with Live Stock should take the train leaving Toronto at 9.00 p.m.

Colonist Sleepers will be attached to each train.

For full particulars and copy of "Settlers' Guide," "Western Canada" or "British Columbia," apply to your nearest Canadian Pacific Agent, or to

A. H. NOTMAN,

Assistant General Passenger Agent,
71 Young St., Toronto.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an act to incorporate a company to be known as "The Brockville and Northwestern Railroad Company" to construct and operate a line or lines of railway from Brockville to Westport, both in the County of Leeds, and thence in a northerly and westerly direction through the said County of Leeds, and other Counties and Districts to the shore of Georgian Bay, and from there to Sault Ste Marie in the District of Algoma, with power to construct, equip and operate branch lines from any point or points on the said line to Barry's Bay, Mattawa, North Bay, Parry Sound or other points in the Province of Ontario, and with power to acquire from Charles F. Holm, John G. Riken, Valentin Schmitt and Clarence P. King the railway and under-king of the Brockville Westport and Sault Ste Marie Railway Company, purchased by them under the provisions of a judgment in a certain action in the High Court of Justice, wherein the Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York and others were plaintiffs, and the Brockville, Westport and Sault Ste Marie Railway Company and others were defendants; and with power to make and issue bonds and shares of paid up stock in payment for the said railway and undertakings; and with power to exercise all the rights conferred by the various acts of incorporation relating to the said the Brockville, Westport and Sault Ste Marie Railway Company, and to extend the time for completion thereof, and with power to purchase or lease land and thereon to construct and maintain wharfs, docks, elevators, warehouses and hotels along the said line or lines.

Dated at Brockville this 27th day of January A. D. 1903.

W. S. BUELL,
Solicitor for the Applicants.

Just to hand per "S. S. Etruria" from Glasgow, one large case of and Boys' Golf or Hookdown Caps and Children's Tams. These are values we have ever shown you. Colors are very pretty, and having made to our own special order we insisted that they should be made in the best possible manner.

They Await Your Verdict, Men's Handkerchiefs.

Thousands of Men's White and colored Handkerchiefs have been to our stock this week.

15c. Hemstitched Pure Linen—10 dozen only of this line. It is equal to that famous 20c. one of ours, which has won for us such praise certainly is away better than what is usually sold for that money.

10c. Hemstitched Lawn—is a beautifully finished medium sized kerchiefs, at 12c. each they would be good value.

3c. each or 2 for 5c.—500 small sized Men's Handkerchiefs or handy thing for a boy's pocket.—Pure White and good durable material.

Fancy Reds, Plain Reds, and Large White Cotton at 5c. each. Reds, Plain Reds, (very large size 10c. each.)

Special in Men's Ribbed Cashmere Hose.

Last August we received direct from the Old Country, a special Black Cashmere Hose of a fairly heavy weight. They all sold out in three weeks. We reordered from the same people in Glasgow, expecting would reach us a month ago, but we have just received them. They have been asking so often about these will be glad to hear they have. If you have not already had some of them don't delay as they will long. It is the best 50c. Hose to be found anywhere.

Application to Parliament.

AN APPLICATION WILL BE MADE to the Legislature of Ontario at its next session by the Ontario Electric Railway Company to amend its act of incorporation 2 Edward VII., Chapter 87, by adding thereto the following clause, as section 7a thereof:

"When and as soon as ten per cent of the authorized capital stock has been subscribed, and ten per cent. on the subscribed capital has been paid in cash into some chartered bank in Canada, the provisional directors, or a majority of them, shall call a meeting of the shareholders of the company for the purpose of organization at the place where the head office is situated, at such time as they think proper, giving the notice prescribed by section 54 of the Electric Railway Act, at which meeting the shareholders who have paid at least ten per cent on the amount of stock subscribed for by them, shall, from the shareholders possessing the qualifications mentioned in said Electric Railway Act, elect the number of directors prescribed by this act."

Kingston, 2nd March, 1903.

JOHN L. WHITING,
Solicitor for Applicants.

Picton Business College PICTON, ONT.

Standard Courses in Bookkeeping, Stenography, Telegraphy.

Forty students in attendance. Fourth week. Our course besides being light, cheerful and attractive, are now fitted up and furnished with the latest and best equipment.

The Principals have had a teaching experience of from eight to twelve years, and each has also had in his specialty, a practical business experience eminently qualifying him for imparting the best instruction. Every member of the staff is a graduate of a College or a Normal school.

Individual instruction is given in all cases. This is supplemented by class drills, recitations, etc. Backward students receive special attention.

Boarding places secured at \$2 and upwards.

OSBORNE & SAYERS, Principals.

BALED HAY and STRAW

in large and small quantities.

Flour and Feed, Groceries and Provisions.

Water Purifying Pumps.

S. CASEY DENISON.

Choicest Groceries at reasonable prices.

NAPANEE MODEL SCHOOL

Honor Roll for February

WEST WARD

Entrance (A).—M Knight, H B Milligan, G Gamble, P Meeks, K K Vine, F Lewis, H Baker, L I VanLoven, O Hambly, S Brown, V M Wilson, G Smith, H Rockwell, alstine, V Vandervoort, L Mur Templeton.

Entrance (C).—N Irving, M Wi Miller, H Gleeson, P Spencer, A H VanLoven, W Tobey, M Paul, V C Knight, R Datoe, L McConkey, Kenny.

Sr. III.—L Herrington, S Dou Gibson, L Merrin, N Gibson, H Leonard, O Madden, A St Anderson, N Soby, A Morden, C V McLaughlin, G Moore, Z Parks, merly, A Milligan, J Gould.

Sr. II.—L Hill, A Belhousse F Weller, G Masters, I Clancy, Patrick.

Pt. II.—P Vrooman, J Bartlett, A Boyd, H Frizzell.

Jr. Pt. II.—S McConkey, P L Clark, G Wilson, B Stark, D H Mack, H King, M Griffin.

Sr. Pt. I.—N Vandusen, A And Kiser, R Johnson, F King, D Gibs

Jr. Pt. I.—R Herring, L Vanal Paynter, E Lafay, F Whitmarsh.

EAST WARD.

Jr. III.—L Sheppard, R Conger, A Cowan, R Root, L Graham, H I Jr. II.—B Conger, M Paul, N Dickenson, C Clark, G Oliver.

Jr. II.—(A)—E Laidley, C Co Martin, M Loucks, D Morden, M E Giroux, M Ketcheson.

Jr. II.—(B)—E Wagar, W Tr E Loucks, L Clancy, H Mouch, A B Wilson, F Wagar.

Sr. I.—M Purdy, G Castiday, G R Vanaalstine, J Switzer, R Le Irving, O Sager, B Murdoch, J Norris, L Miles, Louie Meng, N Kelley, D Miller.

Jr. I.—M Smith, I Platt, H Br Duncan, F Denison, G Rockwell.

Toothache Cured in One. Saturate some batting with Poison's and place in the cavity of the tooth. The painful part of the face with Nerville in a hot flannel, and the toothache appear immediately. Nerville is a household remedy for Cramps, Im Summer Complaint, Rheumatism, N and Toothache. Powerful, penetrat and pleasant for internal and exte Price 25c. Try Nerville.

NEE EXPRESS.

CANADA—FRIDAY, MARCH 6th, 1903.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

The career of this business is co-operative. Our ambition has been to give you the best goods for the money that the world could produce—nothing diverts us from that set purpose. You have rewarded us with the appreciation that makes success.

Arriving, March 7th, 10 o'clock.

at 75c will be placed on sale. Note the date and hour please.

Traps. Germany—An excursion town like Italy and this season we have im-

style, variations of silk applique. No two alike in the high grades

use back coats to put on when the winter wrap.

fitting, Fawns, Blacks and Greys. Coats.

The new styles are very tempting Rain Coat. They often pay for

It's Here.

for the incoming season. Its wait—the handsomest and best of the price you care to for it—within the "Wakefield" Soft Hats, usually this year the even money \$2.00. Then the "Sackville" Hard Felts, a. Besides these there are about arrow, flat and turned up rims. rils, Drabs, Blacks, etc.

ps.

n Glasgow, on a large case of Men's children's Tams. These are the best very pretty, and having them that they should be made in the

Verdict, fs.

Handkerchiefs have been added

on only of this line. It is almost sh has won for us such praise. It is sold for that money. Fully finished medium sized Hand-

PERSONALS

Miss Dora Leavens, of Belleville, spent a couple of days last week the guest of Mrs. R. B. Shipman.

Miss Ethel Armstrong, Kingston is the guest of Miss May Bartlett.

Mrs. James Russell, Elvins Man, who has spent the winter with relatives in and around Napanee, left Tuesday for her home in the west.

Mr. Wm. Maybee was in Belleville on Thursday on business.

Clarence Trimble and sister, Miss Helen, returned last week from a three weeks' visit with friends in Ottawa.

C. H. Boyce, Kingston, was in town on Sunday.

W. S. Herrington reached home on Saturday evening after a six weeks' trip to Mexico, and other places en route. He returned by way of Denver and spent a few days with S. C. Warner, a former partner.

Miss Nellie Vanaalstine, of Murray Canal, who is visiting at Mr. John Vanaalstine's is confined to the house with inflammatory rheumatism.

B. S. O'Laughlin, Mrs. J. O'Brien and Mrs. J. C. Connelly, Yarker, were in Kingston this week visiting W. G. O'Laughlin, of Winnipeg, who is in Kingston on business.

Miss Clark, of Enterprise, is the guest of Mrs. J. D. Clark, Piety Hill.

R. J. Russell left last Saturday for Edmonton, Alberta.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Savage visited friends in Perth last week.

Mr. Wilbur Gerow, of Napanee, visited Picton last week.

Fred. Bogart, of Ernestown, was in Picton on Tuesday of last week.

Mrs. R. B. Shipman is visiting friends in Rednerville.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fairbairn and two sons, Fred, and Archie, of Havelock, are spending a few days in town.

Judge Wilkison attended court at the following places this week:—Newburgh, Monday; Tamworth, Tuesday; Centerville, Wednesday; and Napanee Thursday.

Mr. Hart Lapum, of Napanee, leaves for Montreal to-day (Friday) to take a position in the Great N. W. telegraph offices.

Mr. Wesley Parrott, of Wilton, was in Napanee last Saturday.

W. A. Grange, barrister, was in Newburgh Monday attending court, and in Centerville on Wednesday.

Mr. Second Storms, of Verona, is visiting his brother, Wesley Storms, Napanee.

Mr. L. N. Wiggins, civil engineer, of Ottawa, spent Saturday and Sunday with his father, Mr. E. Wiggins, of Napanee.

Miss Blanche Coolidge, of Selby, is spending this week in town.

Mr. Frank Grieve left Thursday for Winnipeg.

Mr. Fred Jones, of Souris, Man., after spending a week with his sister, Mrs. John Pollard, left for his home on Tuesday last.

Mrs. Perry returned from Toronto on Tuesday, after looking up novelties and attending the millinery openings.

Mrs. E. R. Este, Newburgh, spent Wednesday last in town.

Mrs. Jas. Butland, of Kingston, spent a few days of last week in town.

COAL EGG, STOVE AND NUT,

NOW IN STOCK.

The Rathbun Co.

R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

SATISFACTION. PROFIT.

Both are assured by buying pure and reliable goods—and by buying at J. F. Smith's you not only get the best quality but the best prices. Imperial Maple Syrup in gallon and quart cans.

CANNED

Peaches—Black, Red and White Cherries in glass jars and very fine—also Preserved Raspberries, Apricots, Strawberries, Pineapples and Peaches in glass jars, and very fine.

J. F. SMITH.

We are also handling Choice Western Beef and Fearman's Hams and English Breakfast Bacon.

HOCKEY.

Executive Committee Meets.

The executive committee of the Bay of Quinte Hockey League met at Napanee on Monday evening, and the result of their decision is that the Napanee and Deseronto teams both forfeited the game which was to have been played at Deseronto by not notifying the secretary of the league at least thirty-six hours before the game that they could not agree as to the referee. As a result of this decision Napanee and Picton teams are tied for the championship. The executive committee left it with the two teams above named whether they should play home and home games or a "sudden death" on neutral ice. The Napanee team was in favor of home and home games, but the Pictonites preferred the other. Messrs J. R. Dafee and W. Pretz went to Belleville on Tuesday afternoon and made arrangements for the match to be played there this (Friday) evening. If the ice happens to be in good shape the game will be a fast one, and a decidedly interesting exhibition to witness. A good crowd of supporters of the Napanee team will no doubt accompany them.

Perth Crescents Won.

Perth March 2.—Before the largest crowd of spectators of the season the Perth Crescents defeated the Napanee hockey team, champions for 3 years of the Quinte District League, in the local skating arena, by a score of 7 to 3. The game caused much interest in Perth as the supporters of the home team wished to form an idea of the two teams, for the reason that Perth intends entering a league next season with Napanee, Belleville, Kingston and Cornwall. The ice was soft but the play was wonderfully fast and the game was well contested throughout. The half time score was a tie 2 to 2. In the second half however, the Crescents had the better of the play, and seldom did the visitors get the puck near

Embury dodged Bob McLaren and Elliott and by a pretty shot scored for Napanee in 6 1-2 minutes. Wilson scored the third for Perth in 4 1-2 minutes and Embury the fourth for Napanee in 1 minute, which ended the scoring in the first half.

In the second half the Crescents clearly out-played the visitors and for about fifteen minutes the Napanees could not get past centre with the rubber. The Crescents' combination was the best seen this season and all the five goals in this half were tallied as the result of combination. W. McLaren scored the fifth for Perth in three minutes and also the sixth and seventh in 6 and 1-2 minutes respectively. Wilson scored the eighth and ninth for Perth in 2 1-2 and 8 minutes respectively and the last tally went to Napanee in 3 1-2 minutes by Dafee, when Bob McLaren was off. Anderson in the local nets was given a number of chances to distinguish himself and he did so in proper style. His eyes were always on the rubber. Lannon showed up particularly well, in fact all the forwards were on their game and shot often and well. Bob McLaren as usual played a highly creditable article and rushed with splendid dash. Elliott was always in his point position with the real wholesale merchandise. The visitors played a good game and the defence was about all that could be desired and the forwards gave several good exhibitions on combination. Both on and off the ice they acted in a gentlemanly manner and proved to be the best kind of athletes who are always welcome in the old town of Perth. There occurred some rough work at times but the condition of the ice was largely responsible for this. Mr. Walter Laurie as referee gave the usual good satisfaction and was ever watchful for infraction of the rules and off-sides. The victory was the eighth for the Crescents this season.

Stomach and Liver Pills.

tips.
in Glasgow, one large case of Men's children's Tams. These are the best are very pretty, and having them that they should be made in the

Verdict,
its.
and Handkerchiefs have been added
only of this line. It is almost
has won for us such praise. It
sold for that money.
fully finished medium sized Hand-
value.
Men's Handkerchiefs or just the
ite and good durable material.
White Cambric at 5c. each. Fancy

ibbed
the Old Country, a special in Men's
weight. They all sold out in about
people in Glasgow, expecting they
just received them. Those who
be glad to hear they have arrived,
don't delay as they will not last
anywhere.

NAPANEE MODEL SCHOOL
Honor Roll for February.

WEST WARD
Entrance (A).—M Knight, H Benson, C
ligan, G Gamble, P Mecke, K Shafer,
ine, F Lewis, H Baker, L Kent, W
Laven, O Hambly, S Brown, W Perry,
Nelson, G Smith, H Rockwell, M Van-
ine, V Vandervoort, L Murphy, W
npleton.
Entrance (C).—N Irving, M Wilson, M
ler, H Gleeson, P Spencer, A Preston,
anLaven, W Tobey, M Paul, W Craig,
night, R Dafeo, L McConkey, V Mo-
ny.
r. III.—L Herrington, S Douglas, J.
son, L Merrin, N Gibson, H Gibbard,
Leonard, O Madden, A Storms, S
erson, N Soby, A Morden, C Moore,
leLaughlin, G Moore, Z Parks, A Kim-
ly, A Milligan, J Gould.
r. II.—L Hill, A Bellhouse, F Brown,
Veller, G Masters, I Clancy, C Fitz-
rick.
t. II.—P Vrooman, J Bartlett, D Ham-
loyd, H Frizzell.
r. Pt. II.—S McConkey, P Lafay, R
rk, G Wilson, B Stark, D Hearn, C
k, H King, M Griffin.
r. Pt. I.—N Vandusen, A Anderson, F
er, R Johnson, F King, D Gibson.
r. Pt. I.—R Herring, L Vandalstine, D
nter, E Lafay, F Whitmarsh.

EAST WARD.
r. III.—L Sheppard, R Conger, R Craig
Jowan, R Root, L Graham, H McAfee,
r. II.—B Conger, M Paul, N Kelly, G
skenson, C Clark, G. Oliver.
r. II.—(A)—E Laidley, C Cowan, R
rtin, M Loucks, D Morden, M Baughan
Sioux, M Ketcheson.
r. II.—(B)—E. Wagar, W Trumpour,
Loucks, L Clancy, H Mouck, A Bland,
Wilson, F Wagar
r. I.—M Purdy, G Castiday, G Campbell
Vandalstine, J Switzer, R Loucks, A
ing, O Sager, B. Murdoch, J Oliver, E
rris, L Miles, Louie Meng, N Root, A
lley, D Miller.
r. I.—M Smith, I Platt, H Bruton, W
ncon, F Denison, G Rockwell.

Toothache Cured in One Minute
urate some biting with Polson's Nerviline
place in the cavity of the tooth. Rub the
nful part of the face with Nerviline, bind
a hot flannel, and the toothache will dis-
appear immediately. Nerviline is a splendid
remedy for Croup, Indigestion,
nner Complaint, Rheumatism, Neuralgia,
Toothache. Powerful, penetrating, safe
pleasant for internal and external use.
25c. Try Nerviline.

Mr. Second Storms, of Verona, is visit-
ing his brother, Wesley Storms, Napanee.
Mr. L. N. Wiggins, civil engineer, of
Ottawa, spent Saturday and Sunday with
his father, Mr. E. Wiggins, of Napanee.
Miss Blanche Coolidge, of Selby, is
spending this week in town.
Mr. Frank Grieve left Thursday for
Winnipeg.
Mr. Fred Jones, of Souris, Man., after
spending a week with his sister, Mrs.
John Pollard, left for his home on Tuesday
last.
Mrs. Perry returned from Toronto on
Tuesday, after looking up novelties and
attending the millinery openings.
Mrs. E. R. Estes, Newburgh, spent
Wednesday last in town.
Mrs. Jas. Butland, of Kingston, spent a
few days of last week in town.
Miss Wilson and Miss Trumbo, of Enter-
prise, were in town recently.
Mrs. M. Fitzgerald and daughter, of
Marlbank, were in Napanee this week.
Mrs. T. S. Henry was in Tweed on
Tuesday to meet her daughter en route
from Lanark to her home.
Miss Smith, who has charge of the dress
goods department of the Robinson
Co's. store, spent this week in Toronto.
Miss Sibald, of Toronto, who has been
with McKinnon & Co. for some time, one
of the largest millinery houses in Canada,
has accepted the position of head milliner
with Mrs. J. J. Perry.
Miss Maggie O'Brien, who is in charge
of the second room in West Ward public
school, is very ill.
Miss Minnie Smith spent this week at
the openings in Toronto.
Mr. Alex. W. Grange left for London
Thursday morning.

Mrs. Jas. A. Wilson is visiting friends in
Kingston.
Mr. John Wilson spent the week in
Toronto.
Miss Carrie Wilson spent a couple of
days of this week in Deseronto.
Miss Briars spent a couple of days with
her sister, Mrs. C. A. Robinson, Violet.
Mr. Geo. Smith, of Kingston, was in
town on Wednesday last.
Master Harold Anderson spent Sunday
in Kingston.
Mr. Jas. A. Carson, of Gouverneur, N.Y.,
left for his home on Wednesday last.
The following gentlemen composed the
deputation which went to Ottawa on Wed-
nesday in the interest of the town to be
present during the argument on the rail-
way crossing asked for by the B. of Q.
Railway from the G. T. Railway: Mayor
Vrooman, M. S. Madole, W. S. Herrington,
Napanee; W. J. Paul, Richmond.
Mr. Hahough, of Belleville, is spending
the week in town.
Mr. Delmege, of England, has been
spending a week with Judge and Mrs.
Wilkinson.
Charles Cleall has accepted a position in
the Merchants bank.
Invitations are out for the wedding, on
March 10, of Miss Ida M. Cairne, Ren-
frew, who acted as organist for the
Western Methodist church here for a
couple of years, and Fred. W. Smith, son
of J. F. Smith, Napanee.

Mr. J. H. Madden went to Ottawa this
week to attend the meeting of the railway
committee in reference to G. T. R. and
B. of Q. crossing.

MARRIAGES.
GOLLINGER—STORRING.—By Rev. D. Bal-
four, at Selby, March 3rd, Mr. Wm. John
Gollinger of Richmond, to Miss Ossie,
daughter of Mr. John Storrington, Camden.

DEATHS.
BUTLAND.—Died at Napanee, on Sunday,
March 1st, 1903, Annie Butland, aged 26
years and 11 months.
PROVINS.—At Deseronto, on Sunday, March
1st, 1903, Mary Jane, beloved wife of Alex-
ander Provins, aged 57 years and 13 days.
AYLSWORTH.—At Napanee, on Wednesday,
4th March, 1903, Matilda E. Aylsworth, re-
lict of the late Peter Aylsworth, aged 78
years and 11 months.
VANALSTINE.—At North Fredericksburgh,
on Sunday, March 1st, Mr. Geo. Vandal-
stine, aged 86 years.

endidly interesting exhibition to witness.
A good crowd of supporters of the Napanee
team will no doubt accompany them.

Perth Crescents Won.
Perth March 2.—Before the largest crowd
of spectators of the season the Perth
Crescents defeated the Napanee hockey
team, champions for 3 years of the Quinte
District League, in the local skating arena,
by a score of 7 to 3. The game caused
much interest in Perth as the supporters
of the home team wished to form an idea
of the two teams, for the reason that Perth
intends entering a league next season with
Napanee, Belleville, Kingston and Cornwall.
The ice was soft but the play was wonder-
fully fast and the game was well contested
throughout. The half time score was a tie
2 to 2. In the second half however, the
Crescents had the better of the play, and
seldom did the visitors get the puck near
the Perth nets. The second half score was
5 to 1 for the locals. There were a number
of slight infractions but no unnecessary
roughness occurred. Mr. Walter Laurie
of this town was referee. The win was the
eighth for the Crescents this season and no
losses. The Quinte district championship
trophy, which Napanee intends to donate
to the new league, has been on exhibition
in Perth for several days, and has been
greatly admired.
Following are the teams and officials:
Napanee—Goal, Steacy; point, Coates;
cover point, Wagar; forwards, Embury,
Lake, Dafeo and Williams.
Perth Crescents—Goal, Anderson, point
Elliott; cover point, B. McLaren, forwards
Wilson, W. McLaren, Rooney and Lannon.
Umpires—Elliott and King.
Timekeepers—Dafeo and Goodman.
Referee—Walter Laurie.

FROM THE CITIZEN, OTTAWA.
In the very best hockey match which
has occurred here this season the Perth
Crescents defeated the Napanee hockey
seven, champions of the Quinte district, by
a score of 7 to 3. Great interest was taken
in this game in Perth owing to the pro-
posed new league next season to be com-
posed of Perth, Napanee, Cornwall, Belle-
ville and Kingston. The Napanee manage-
ment kindly sent the beautiful champion-
ship trophy to Perth to be placed on
exhibition and this was the means of
attracting the largest crowd of spectators
this season to the rink. The ice was
unfavorable for hockey playing. It was
soft and was covered with a thin coating of
water. The game was remarkably fast
considering the condition of the ice and
the Napanee players proved to be worthy
opponents of the Crescents. In the first
half the score was a tie, 2-2, and the
excitement was at fever heat. The Cres-
cents had the better of the play most of
the time and kept the puck dangerously
near the Napanee nets, but the visiting
defence played a flawless game and many
of the Crescents' shots which looked like
sure things were cast aside by Steacy in
the Napanee nets. Embury at centre for
Napanee was easily the star of the seven
and played an article which has seldom
been equalled on local ice. The first goal
was scored by Lannon for Perth when
Wilson was on the fence, in 11-2 minutes

played a highly creditable article and
rushed with splendid dash. Elliott was
always in his point position with the real
wholesale merchandise. The visitors play-
ed a good game and the defence was about
all that could be desired and the forwards
gave several good exhibitions on combi-
nation. Both on and off the ice they acted
in a gentlemanly manner and proved to be
the best kind of athletes who are always
welcome in the old town of Perth. There
occurred some rough work at times but the
condition of the ice was largely responsible
for this. Mr. Walter Laurie as referee
gave the usual good satisfaction and was
ever watchful for infraction of the rules
and offside. The victory was the eighth
for the Crescents this season.

Stomach and Liver Pills.
Wallace's Little Dandelion Pills cure
constipation, sick headache, and bilious-
ness. Small pill and easy to take. 25
cents a bottle, at
WALLACE'S DRUG STORE.

BELL ROCK.
The work of drawing wood and timber
has suddenly ceased, the roads breaking up
from the effects of the thaw and rain last
Friday and Saturday.
The public school is closed here again
this week for the third time on account of
smallpox.
We are glad to learn that Miss Hart
teacher of the Separate School is con-
valescent after a severe attack of the same
dire disease. Her school is also closed.
Mr. C. H. Wheeler, of Portland, Oregon,
spent last week here visiting his parents
and renewing acquaintance after an
absence of seventeen years. Mr. Wheeler's
many friends here are pleased to learn of
his success in the great "Lumber" state
of the far west.
Miss Elsie Moir has returned home from
visiting her sister, Mrs. (Rev.) M. Benn, of
Sarnia.
The reading circle of the Epworth
League met Tuesday evening at Mr. W.
F. Pomroy's.
Miss Minnie Wheeler, of Long Lake, is
home.
Mrs. Fraser, of Boston, Mass., at Mrs.
Moir's.

THE
MEDICAL HALL
We most respectfully
solicit your patronage.
Our methods are calculated
to ensure prompt and efficient
service in every department of
our business.
Fred L. Hooper.

DINNER SETS
—AND—
BED ROOM SETS.
We have just placed in stock three crates of
Crockery and China of the best English Ironstone
consisting of Bed Room Sets, Dinner Sets, China Tea
Sets, China Cake Plates, Butter Dishes, Salad Bowls,
etc., which we are going to sell, as is usual with us,
at very low prices.
Call and examine our goods before making
purchases elsewhere, at
THE PEOPLE'S FAIR,
McINTOSH BROS., W. A. GARRETT,
Manager.

HOUSEHOLD.

GOOD THINGS TO EAT.

Arab Racahout.—One pound of best chocolate scraped to a powder, one pound of rice flour, one-quarter of a pound of arrowroot, and half a pound of sifted loaf sugar. Mix well and sift all together; put in a wide-mouthed bottle and cork it tightly. To make gruel, wet one tablespoonful with a little cold milk, cook for ten minutes in a pint of boiling milk. Serve hot; make thicker to be eaten as a light pudding; very nice for an invalid.

Filling for Fig Cake.—Three-fourths pound of figs, one cup of raisins chopped very fine, and add one cup of brown sugar, a piece of butter the size of an egg, four tablespoonfuls of currant jelly and one cup of water. Boil until thick.

Sugared Popcorn.—One cup of sugar, one-half cup of water, one tablespoonful of vinegar; let boil till a drop hardens in cold water, then pile the popcorn in a dish, pour the syrup over the corn and it will stick together; if the syrup is too thick thin it with hot water.

Brambles.—One egg, one cracker rolled, one lemon, three-fourths cup of sugar, one cup of chopped raisins. Bake in turnover rounds.

Veal Loaf.—Three pounds of uncooked veal, one-fourth of a pound of salt pork (less if you use butter), chopped fine with two raw eggs beaten, one cup of pounded crackers, three teaspoonfuls of salt, two teaspoonfuls of pepper, a large spoonful of fine cut parsley, or sifted sage; press hard in a pan and bake one and one-half hours.

Brown Sugar Cookies.—One cup of brown sugar, one-half cup of butter, one-third of a cup of milk, scant half teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of caraway seeds, enough of flour to roll as soft as possible. Bake in a quick oven.

Tart Shells.—Add to one-half cupful of lard warmed two tablespoonfuls of lukewarm water, the whites of an egg beaten to a stiff froth and a pinch of salt; sift one-half teaspoonful cream of tartar and one-quarter of a teaspoonful of soda in one cup of flour, stir into the mixture and add flour enough to roll out. Bake quickly.

Prune Cake.—Wash and remove the pits from two cups of prunes, chop and boil slowly in one cup of molasses for half an hour. Add a cup of sugar and one of butter, two eggs, half a cup of sweet milk, a teaspoonful each of cloves and cinnamon. Sift two cups of flour with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and bake forty minutes. Mix rather stiff.

Apple Ginger.—Pare, core and cut up coarsely two and a half pounds of sour apples. Put into a saucepan with one and a half pounds of brown sugar, the rind and juice of two and a half lemons, half an ounce of ginger root and a cup of cold water. Let come to a boil then draw to the back of the stove, where it will simmer for about four hours, stirring occasionally. Good.

Delicious White Cake.—Cream one-quarter of a cup of butter, and to it add, gradually one cup of sugar and beat till the mixture is white and creamy. Add, alternately, half a cup of milk and one and two-thirds cups of flour which has been sifted with two and a half teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Beat well, then fold in the whites of two eggs beaten to a stiff froth, and half a teaspoonful of vanilla. Bake in small

granulated or coarse, hard flour, called semolina, which is made by removing the outer husk and breaking up the grain so as to secure granules rounded and glazed. Semolina is made from a specially hard quality of wheat, grown extensively in Russia and imported to France, which has largely absorbed from Italy the manufacture of macaroni.

CANDIES.

Butter Scotch.—One cup of molasses, one cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter; boil until it snaps in water.

Sugar Candy.—Two cups of sugar, two-thirds cup of water, one-third of a cup of vinegar, a small piece of butter; boil until hard when dropped in water; stir as little as possible; pull while hot.

Chocolate Candy.—Two cups of sugar, one cup milk, one square of chocolate; boil till it separates from the sides of the dish; cool in a flat tin. Cut in squares.

Honey Candy.—Take one pint of white sugar with water enough to dissolve it and four tablespoonfuls of honey; boil until it becomes brittle on being dropped into cold water; pour into buttered pans to cool.

SAVING STEPS.

The woman who does her own work would find much comfort in a simple little device adopted by a bride. It is a movable stand for removing the dishes from the dining room to the kitchen, and so constructed that all dishes can be taken from the kitchen at once, thus saving many steps. Clean dishes, the different courses, etc., can be brought from the culinary regions in one "trip." This labor-saving device is nothing more than a stout little table mounted on rollers and fitted out with a couple of shelves, extensions and other conveniences. The carpenter made the improvements for a couple of dollars. The little housewife says her stand has already saved her 50 dollars' worth of time and strength.

TREATING THE CROUP.

Perhaps nine children out of ten who die of croup might be saved by timely application of roast onions, mashed, laid upon a folded napkin, with goose oil, or even lard, poured on and applied as warm as can be comfortably borne, to the throat and upper part of the chest, and to the feet and hands, or the onions may be sliced, boiled in soft water until almost dry, when they are cooked in grease until browned.

BARS ITS DOORS.

New Immigration Law in Cape Colony.

Cape Colony has recently put in force a new Immigration Act, based upon the United States law. Though it is not so strict, it lays on the steamship companies the burden of sending back to the port of departure such "undesirables" as are refused permission to land.

The new law forbids the immigration into the Cape Colony by land or sea of

Any person who shall be unable, through deficient education, to write out and sign in the characters of any European language an application to the satisfaction of the Minister;

Who is not in possession of visible means of support, or is likely to become a public charge;

Who has been convicted of murder, theft, fraud, perjury, or forgery;

Lunatics; Or who, from information officially received, is deemed to be an undesirable.

Mr. Wilson's Great Scheme.

The door of the board-room opened, and the directors filed out through the bank.

The last director was Mr. Grey. As he reached a point opposite the chief cashier's room that official beckoned to him.

"I want to see you, Mr. Grey," he said, "about something of the utmost importance to myself." He spoke in a low tone of voice. "I have been trying to get a rise of salary for a long time past. I have seen the manager repeatedly about it, but he says he can't accommodate me. I don't want much, but what I ask for I really need. I have a family to support, the children are growing, and I need the money."

"I know, of course," he continued, as he saw a troubled look on the elder man's face, "I know that it isn't just the thing for me to come to you directly about this, after the manager has refused me, but you were good enough, years ago, to place me here; and you have been good enough to take considerable interest in me since I have been here, and I want you to do me this favor if you can. If I can only get this matter before the Board—if I can make a personal appeal to them at a meeting, I think I can get what I want. The question is: Can you, or will you, if you can, undertake to get this opportunity for me? If you can, I—"

"Wilson," said the director kindly, "as you say, it is a somewhat embarrassing matter to deal with, since the manager has put his foot down upon it; and yet—" he stopped and thought for a moment—"I want to see every man in the bank treated fairly. I'll tell you, however, what I'll do with you, Wilson," he continued. "I'll see the manager, and, if I can't do anything with him, I'll bring the matter up next Monday, and give you a chance to be present and make your own appeal."

Monday came round and the Board met. Mr. Grey stated to Wilson that he had made known to the Board the latter's request, and that the manager had been kind enough to grant the opportunity to be heard.

Wilson started boldly in to make his appeal. He told them just where and how and why he needed more money, and just how it really seemed to him that he could not get along without it.

The manager replied for the Board that they had a full appreciation of Mr. Wilson's services; that he was in all respects highly satisfactory to the bank; but that he himself did not and could not see how the bank could afford to pay more money just at this juncture. The Board would discuss the matter fully at the present meeting, and would acquaint him of the result.

Wilson retired forthwith. The board-room door again opened, and the directors again filed out. Mr. Grey was the last man to leave the room. His countenance wore a disappointed and much troubled expression.

"It's no go, Wilson, my dear fellow," he said. "They won't do it." "I thank you very much for your kindness. You've done your best for me, Mr. Grey, and I heartily thank you for it; but I'm sorry for my sake that it did no good. And for the sake of the directors, too," he added to himself.

A few weeks passed. "Mr. Wilson," said the manager one Friday afternoon, "next Wednesday

Now, listen to me, gentlemen. I made a reasonable request of you a little time ago for an increase of salary; you know how reasonable was that request; you know how reasonably you refused to grant. As it is now, I am ready to take consequences of my act. This or—I say it frankly—will lie no heavier upon my conscience than your refusal of my request lies yours. You have brought this yourselves."

The manager interrupted him speaking in a choked, harsh voice like a man taken suddenly ill:

"What do you mean by all this?" "Wait," said Wilson calmly—"there is something to be considered—the large payment for the Board on Wednesday. How are you going to make it?"

The shot went home; the Board winced.

"I want you to consider this," said Wilson. "I have an object in view. Gentlemen," he said, lowering his voice, "you know as well as I that if the bank fails to meet its obligations in the East, it's bound to fail for good—it's bound to shut up shop. Never in this world can this bank stand a loss of a hundred and fifty thousand pounds, and you know it. But, more than that, if it could stand such a loss, the mere publication to the world of my defalcation would create a panic that would destroy the bank in a day."

"I have called in a large number of outstanding bills, and the balance receipts to-day and Tuesday will be heavy. With those receipts you make the Wednesday payment, if I have something over one hundred thousand pounds to boot. What you can pull through and save the bank. I am willing to make terms, gentlemen. I will sacrifice something in the bank's interest; will concede you half the amount; you concede me the rest. Agree with me absolutely not to prosecute these terms, and you save the bank. If you decline, the bank is lost."

He spoke now with the air of conferring a favor. He knew men.

"But, remember," he continued, "his manner more positive as he began—"but, remember, let one breath of suspicion, of disgrace, attach me or to my name, outside of the room where we are now, and I will draw the offer. I shall return my accustomed place and wait for your decision."

He had played for a big stake. Had he won or lost? At the end of a long hour and a quarter the board-room door opened.

It was the chairman again who spoke.

"We have considered this matter. We have nothing to say to you other than that, against our best convictions, we accept the terms you have suggested."

"To-morrow morning," said Wilson, "I will lay upon this table half of the amount I took."

The clock struck the hour. The sound had just died out when Wilson entered.

"You see," he said to the directors, "I have kept my compact with you. Mr. Grey," he said, laying the table in front of "that gentleman a thick package of notes, "you do me the favor to count the notes?"

Mr. Grey bent himself to the task. The eyes of the Board were upon him.

"Why, Wilson man," he exclaimed, "all the money is here—here!"

"What!" cried the Board. "What?"

"Count for yourselves," said Grey. "I tell you it's all there."

A murmur of astonishment and relief went around the circle.

with one and a half pounds of brown sugar, the rind and juice of two and a half lemons, half an ounce of ginger root and a cup of cold water. Let come to a boil then draw to the back of the stove, where it will simmer for about four hours, stirring occasionally. Good.

Delicious White Cake—Cream one-quarter of a cup of butter, and to it add, gradually one cup of sugar and beat till the mixture is white and creamy. Add, alternately, half a cup of milk and one and two-third cups of flour which has been sifted with two and a half teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Beat well, then fold in the whites of two eggs beaten to a stiff froth, and half a teaspoonful of vanilla. Bake in small patty-pans. This cake is tender, light and delicious.

ILLS OF THE FEET.

Probably no part of the human body receives so little care as the feet; and yet how necessary is their well being. Shoes that are either too large or too small produce corns. When these first appear, rub them with pumice stone. Treat in the same way the callous spots that form on the bottom and sides of the feet. Should the corn be very sore, soak the foot in warm water and then apply camphorated vaseline. In paring a corn a very sharp knife should be used, and the operation most cautiously conducted. A poultice of bread crumbs soaked half an hour in vinegar will often remove a corn in a night.

Bunions should be rubbed with lanoline and then protected by a piece of oil silk. Ingrowing toenails may be checked and cured by forcing back the flesh from the nail and inserting a tiny wad of lint under the edge of the nail. When the next toe presses the flesh down on the nail, bind the two toes together with adhesive plaster, so as to prevent the pressure in the wrong place.

For perspiring feet, bathe the feet in water containing a little borax and then powder with lycopodium. For tired or aching feet use a hot salt water bath and rub the feet dry with a rough towel. Swollen feet and ankles are benefited by a bath in water in which wood ashes have been boiled, the water being strained before it is used.

For women with sensitive feet that blister easily, a simple remedy is to rub the sole of the stockings with castile soap, and to soften the soap in water and rub it over the bottom and sides of the feet.

Chillblains can be cured by persistent bathing night and morning with witch hazel. A poultice of wasted turnip is recommended for obstinate cases. Three parts vinegar and one part camphorated brandy is a preventive of chillblains if used during the fall months and before cold weather comes.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Inflamed, weak and sore eyes, pimples and catarrh may all be "passed on" by the use of the family towel. The individual towel is a hygienic necessity.

It is said that a thin coat of varnish on floor matting, applied when first put down and renewed annually, will make them last longer and keep clean more easily.

Fresh water standing in a pitcher or washbowl absorbs the odors and bad air of a sick room and is in this way a hygienic measure. But water that has thus stood should not be used for any purpose; nor should water which has stood all night in a room be used for drinking.

The difference between home-made "noodles" and real macaroni is simply a matter of flour. The former is made of the ordinary flour of our mills; the latter is the product of

sending back to the port of departure such "undesirables" as are refused permission to land.

The new law forbids the immigration into the Cape Colony by land or sea of

Any person who shall be unable, through deficient education, to write out and sign in the characters of any European language an application to the satisfaction of the Minister;

Who is not in possession of visible means of support, or is likely to become a public charge;

Who has been convicted of murder, theft, fraud, perjury, or forgery; Lunatics;

Or who, from information officially received, is deemed to be an undesirable.

It is made unlawful to assist prohibited immigrants to land, and the Government is under power to remove them from the Colony. The master of a ship who lands or allows to land, directly or indirectly, prohibited immigrants, is liable to a penalty of £100, and £20 for each such immigrant over the number of five. The penalty for assisting prohibited immigrants to land is a fine of £50 or three months' imprisonment, and the same punishment may be inflicted for false declaration.

Exception is made in the case of illiterate Europeans (unable to read and write and without visible means of support) who are agricultural or domestic servants, skilled artisans, workmen, or miners, and are certified by the Agent-General in England as having been engaged to serve immediately on arrival in the Colony an employer of repute at an adequate remuneration and for a reasonable period of time.

The steamship companies carrying passengers to South Africa have accordingly drawn up schedules, and immigrants will be required to fill up these satisfactorily, to show they can read and write, and to prove the possession of money before they can be shipped.

A DOUBLE SURPRISE.

"This must stop," said Henry Grimthorpe as he put one foot out of bed and began reaching around in the dark for his trousers.

"Henry," his wife whispered, "please don't be foolish. Lie down and be quiet."

"No," he snarled, "I'm going to give that young man down there a drubbing that'll make him want to keep as far away as possible from this house in the future. Here it is after twelve o'clock, and—"

"Henry," Mrs. Grimthorpe pleaded, "stop! Don't go down there, please."

But he had found his trousers and, ignoring his wife's words, he hurried out of the room. Then he stole downstairs through the dark, and in about half a minute there were sounds of falling stands and tumbling chairs and shaking chandeliers. The old man had grasped his antagonist around the neck right at the start and soon had him choked into submission. Then he tied the fellow full of knots, bumped his head against the door-post several times, and finally threw him down the front steps. When he got back upstairs his wife and daughter, pale, and quaking with terror, flung themselves upon his breast.

"What's the matter?" he demanded.

"That was a burglar!" they cried. "Heavens!" he gasped, "why didn't you tell me before? I thought it was Fanny's young man."

AT THE FRONT, AND BACK.

Captain — "Well, what do you want?" Tramp—"Captain, believe me, I'm no ordinary beggar; I was at the front." Captain (with interest) — "Really?" Tramp — "Yes, sir, but I couldn't make anybody hear, so I came round to the back."

sent meeting, and would acquaint him of the result.

Wilson retired forthwith.

The board-room door again opened, and the directors again filed out. Mr. Grey was the last man to leave the room. His countenance wore a disappointed and much troubled expression.

"It's no go, Wilson, my dear fellow," he said. "They won't do it."

"I thank you very much for your kindness. You've done your best for me, Mr. Grey, and I heartily thank you for it; but I'm sorry for my sake that it did no good. And for the sake of the directors, too," he added to himself.

A few weeks passed.

"Mr. Wilson," said the manager one Friday afternoon, "next Wednesday, as you know, we want to make that two hundred and fifty thousand pound shipment East—you have the exact figures there. Our receipts to meet this will be heavy to-day and to-morrow and early in the week, and I wish you would see to it that we keep sufficient cash not only to meet that payment, but enough beyond that for current business during the week.

"The following week we shall have more cash in, but this payment is going to make our balance low next week, so we must be careful. Suppose you make up a special report on Monday, such as you did last month, and hand it in at the Board meeting, so that we can keep well posted in the matter."

"I will do so, sir," said the chief cashier.

The Board met on the following Monday at the usual hour. The cashier sent in the statements, with the special report mentioned. The board-room door soon opened, and a messenger stepped out and requested Wilson's presence in the board-room.

"Mr. Wilson," said the chairman, "there seems to be some mistake in this report. This shows a balance of only £21,800 odd. How is that? How much balance did we have on Saturday when we closed?"

"We had £281,000 odd, sir," said Wilson quietly.

"Well, then, this report is erroneous," the chairman replied, apparently much relieved.

"No," said Wilson, "the report is correct. It shows the exact cash balance in the bank's hands at the present time."

"Well, then, where is the difference?"

Wilson straightened up and glanced at the directors, and then, settling his gaze upon the chairman, said quietly:

"I took it, sir."

The members of the Board started as if shot.

"You—took it?" they gasped in one voice.

"I took it," said Wilson, firmly.

"Mr. Wilson, what, in Heaven's name, do you mean?"

"I took it for myself, appropriated it to my own use—stole it, if you will. That's all I have to say."

"Wilson," rang out an agonized voice at the end of the table, "for Heaven's sake, you can't mean it?" It was Mr. Grey, Wilson's friend.

For the first time Wilson's countenance changed hue.

"Mr. Grey," he said, sorrowfully, "the only regret I have is on your account. I have stolen from your bank two hundred and fifty thousand pounds. I have betrayed my trust. Wait until I finish, Mr. Chairman — he saw the chairman's fingers on the table bell—"you may do with me as you please—if you dare."

He paused again; the situation was intense. He felt it.

"Mr. Chairman, you, at least, will give me credit for the possession of a considerable amount of shrewdness. I have laid my plans with care in joining what I have done.

sound had just died out when Wilson entered.

"You see," he said to the directors, "I have kept my compact with you. Mr. Grey," he said, laying on the table in front of that gentleman a thick package of notes, "will you do me the favor to count these notes?"

Mr. Grey bent himself to the task. The eyes of the Board were upon him.

"Why, Wilson man," he exclaimed, "all the money is here—a heap!"

"What!" cried the Board. "What that?"

"Count for yourselves," said Grey. "I tell you it's all there."

A murmur of astonishment and relief went around the circle.

"Restitution, eh?" said one member.

"No!" cried Wilson hotly.

He stepped to the chairman's side and rang the bell himself.

"Send Mr. Monroe and Mr. Fisher here," he said.

They came.

"Monroe — Fisher," said Wilson quietly, "where did I get these notes from this morning?"

"From the safe," said Fisher.

"Who locked the safe last night?"

"I did," said Monroe, looking apprehensive.

"Were these notes there then?"

"Why, of course they were," said both.

"And how long have they been there, to your certain knowledge?"

"Since Saturday."

"Gentlemen," said Wilson, after the two tellers had retired, and for the first time he betrayed considerable agitation. "I not only never took the money, as you see, but what is more, I never intended to take it. It was intended by me as a serious lesson to be considered by this bank in particular, and by other banks in general, on the iniquity of underpaying men who hold responsible positions. I cannot hope to retain my position here. I have anticipated that to some extent, for I have obtained an offer from the Shires to take the place of their deceased cashier, Mr. Fletcher."

The door of the board-room opened, and the directors filed out. The last one was Mr. Grey.

"Mr. Wilson," he said, "the Board have commissioned me to state that the Shires cannot have you, as that you must stay with us, even though you force yourself to accept a salary at a higher figure than that offered by the other bank." Then Mr. Grey went out.

Wilson sat like one in a dream. Suddenly he roused himself and called to the messenger:

"Tom," he said, "Mr. Grey — Bring him back. He's just got down the steps. Quick!"

Back came Mr. Grey.

"Mr. Grey," said Wilson, extracting a bulky package of notes from the former's coat pocket, "you are the only man who ever got out of this bank with two hundred and fifty thousand that didn't belong to him—at least, in my time. What have you to say for yourself?"

"Bless my soul!" said Grey.—London Answers.

Teacher — "It seems you are never able to answer any of my questions. How is this, my little boy Little Johnnie — 'If I knew the things you asked me, ma'am, I wouldn't go to the trouble of sending me here.'"

It would ruin any man's peace of mind to know as much about himself as other people know.

Cheerfulness is like money well expended in charity—the more we dispense of it the greater our possession.

"Listen to me, gentlemen. I have a reasonable request of you a time ago for an increase of my salary; you know how reasonable that request; you know how unreasonably you refused to grant it. It is now, I am ready to take the consequences of my act. This crime say it frankly - will lie no heavier upon my conscience than does my refusal of my request lie on yours. You have brought this on yourselves."

The manager interrupted him, speaking in a choked, harsh voice, "a man taken suddenly ill! What do you mean by all this?" "Wait," said Wilson calmly, "there is something to be considered - the large payment for the East Wednesday. How are you going to make it?"

He shot went home; the Board decided.

"I want you to consider that," said Wilson, "I have an object in view, gentlemen," he said, lowering his voice, "you know as well as I do that if the bank fails to meet those obligations in the East, it's bound to fail for good - it's bound to go to the wall. Never in this world has a bank stood a loss of two hundred and fifty thousand pounds, and you know it. But, more than that, if it could stand such a loss, mere publication to the world of defalcation would create a run that would destroy the bank in half an hour."

"I have called in a large number of outstanding bills, and the bank's obligations to-day and Tuesday will be met. With those receipts you can meet the Wednesday payment, if you have something over one hundred thousand pounds to boot. With that you can pull through and save the bank. I am willing to make any sacrifice in the bank's interest. I concede you half the amount. If you concede me the rest. Agree with me absolutely not to prosecute. Accept these terms, and you save the bank. If you decline, the bank is lost."

"I spoke now with the air of one offering a favor. He knew his position, remember," he continued, "manner more positive as he kept it, but, remember, let one breath of suspicion, of disgrace, attach to or to my name, outside of this room where we are now, and I withdraw the offer. I shall return to my accustomed place and wait for your decision."

"He had played for a big stake. He won or lost? At the end of a long hour and a quarter the board-room door opened. It was the chairman again who spoke."

"We have considered this matter. We have nothing to say to you further than that, against our better judgment, we accept the terms you suggest."

"To-morrow morning," said Wilson, "I will lay upon this table one-third of the amount I took."

"The clock struck the hour. The door had just died out when Wilson entered."

"You see," he said to the directors, "I have kept my compact with Mr. Grey," he said, laying on the table in front of that gentleman a thick package of notes, "will do me the favor to count these?"

"Mr. Grey bent himself to the task. The eyes of the Board were upon him."

"Why, Wilson man," he exclaimed, "all the money is here—all of it!"

"What!" cried the Board. "What's the matter?"

"Count for yourselves," said Grey. "I tell you it's all there."

A murmur of astonishment and

ENGINE ROOM HEROES.

DEEDS AT SEA OF WHICH LITTLE IS HEARD.

Engineer's Work Inside a Hot Boiler—Umbria's Broken Shaft.

"One of the real heroes of the sea," said the manager of a trans-Atlantic line, as he nodded at the retreating figure of his visitor. "One of our engineers, and he and his kind save many a ship many a time at great personal risk, and are not even thanked for their efforts by the passengers. But that's because the latter don't know when or where or how the engineers preserve their lives, for their deeds are unheralded outside the engineers' mess and the captain's room. I'll prove to you that these men are the real heroes of the ocean," he said, and these are the stories that he offered in proof:

A certain steamship in the Pacific trade had been sent out from her home port with the majority of her boilers out of commission. In mid-ocean one of the few boilers capable of being fired got leaky tubes, and it became necessary, in order to keep the ship under headway in a hurricane-swept sea, to repair the boiler immediately.

The fire was pulled out from under it, the manhole lid was unscrewed and removed, and the first engineer, wrapped from head to foot in a thick coating of asbestos, crawled into the hot boiler and with chisel and hammer began tearing out the defective tubes.

For two minutes he worked, and as he worked, held his breath, for a single gasp of the fiery air in his lungs would have killed him. Then he crawled to the manhole and was pulled out by STOKERS.

Five minutes later he again went into the boiler. This time, after nearly two minutes' work, he succeeded in cutting away two tubes. On the third entry he removed three, and after that he spent another five minutes resting.

Then came the task of reaming in new tubes, and to do this he was compelled to enter the boiler five times. In each case he stayed inside nearly two minutes and as he crawled out the last time he barely had breath and strength enough left to say to his chief before he fainted dead away:

"It's done, sir."

As a result of his experience in that hell of heat, the man was laid up in the ship's hospital for over a week. And to this day his sleep is constantly disturbed by dreams in which he is roasted in red-hot furnaces.

This same engineer was in the boiler room one day when suddenly a valve, in among a great coil of pipes above the boilers, began leaking badly and filling the room with scalding steam. Instantly, and regardless of his own safety, he scrambled upon the pipes and breathlessly began making repairs.

He had almost finished when, as unexpectedly as the valve had got out of order, a pipe joint, below the one on which he was standing, broke, and a stream of hissing steam enveloped his foot. When he endeavored to pull it away, he found it to be tightly wedged in the joint.

He had on low shoes, and before his cries brought aid his shoe and sock were burned off, and his foot and lower leg parboiled. He was unable to resume work for three months, and to-day he walks with a perceptible limp. Yet he looked upon it all as a part of the day's work, and

uttered no complaint.

long he worked he does not know—"It seemed years," he said; but he finally got the valve open in the nick of time and prevented an explosion, which would surely have blown a big hole in the ship's bottom.

Not infrequently the engineers are compelled to work in water up to their knees. The plates of many a ship, when she straddles a sea, move and cut at their rivets and leak mightily. Then the engineer must wade around in an engine room flooded from port to port and give heed to naught but the welfare of his engines.

He must not think about the manifold dangers of sailing in a "leaky old tub," or of rheumatism, or other ills that will come to him from working for hours in brine and bilge water. It is a trite saying of the sea that wherever there is a ship engineer, there also is a bad case of rheumatism.

It is only when a cylinder head bursts or a large valve gives way, filling the engine rooms with scalding steam before the opportunity can be seized upon to repair the damage, that an engineer is forced to leave his post. Then it is that he has to charge for dear life up steep, narrow companionways, made slippery by engine oil, to a place of safety. And all the time he climbs upward, the steam pursues him, for the companionways are in the only opening leading out of the engine rooms.

But it is not often that escaping steam gets ahead of an engineer, for he is a man trained to act like a lightning flash in emergencies. The emergency is not always below decks.

An English tramp once came into New York harbor showing the queerest looking funnel imaginable. While still several days out a storm carried away the funnel, and to keep their ship from having to be towed in, the engineers rigged up a funnel out of pieces of old sails, twine, rope ends, flattened out tin cans, and all other kinds of junk that they could make to serve their purpose. This wonderful work they held in position by lines made fast to the masts and so well did it fulfil the duty for which it was constructed that the tramp made port only a day or so late under her own steam, refusing all offers of assistance and thus saving her owners thousands of dollars in salvage money.

"And such instances," said the manager, "are almost of every day occurrence."

A MEMORY OF THE MUTINY.

Romance of Two English Women Who Escaped.

Close upon fifty years have passed since the world was startled and appalled by the great catastrophe known in history as the Indian Mutiny. The terrible passions provoked by that fierce conflict have been assuaged in the lapse of years by the hand of time. The hour was ripe for the official history of the mutiny and there have been recently published two volumes of evidence with regard to the tragical episodes of Lucknow and Cawnpore, hidden under the unattractive title "Selections from the State Papers preserved in the Military Department, 1857-58" (vols. 2-3), published by the Indian Government.

One of the most curious facts revealed is that there were two English women who survived the horrible massacre at Cawnpore. Previous writers have hinted at it; Mr. Forrest confirms the tale and renders it certain. He refers, indeed, to an account written by one of the two women who escaped the massacre at

THE COLONIAL SERVICE

OPPORTUNITIES FOR AN ARMY OF YOUTHS.

Holders of Positions in India Live Like Lords and Are Not Overworked.

There is no country that offers the advantages to young men to enter government service like England. Owing to the many possessions beyond the seas there are many times the positions to fill that fall to the lot of other nations. The government service men are an army in themselves, and thousands of young men have taken advantage of the opportunities and started on a career that means promotion if they are faithful. It is true that promotion is much quicker if the man has a friend at court.

The Colonial Office has more patronage than any department in any other country. The Foreign Office has a host of places to fill, and the British South African Company and the North Borneo Company also have many places for young men.

To obtain an appointment of this kind a combination of fitness for the work and influence in high places is necessary. But, on the other hand, a large number of the situations are open to all Britishers capable of making the highest scores at the competitive examinations held annually in London.

Those examinations, as is well known, are very stiff indeed, and the candidate who wishes to succeed must not only have considerable ability, but he must work exceedingly hard for four or five years. But

THE REWARD IS GREAT.

A good salary, liberal allowances, an easy life and a prospective pension are some of the pleasant features of employment in the civil service in India and some of the colonies and dependencies.

Moreover, living is very cheap in many of these places. The clerk with \$1,000 a year in India can keep a horse and trap. If he has \$2,000 he may keep servants and enjoy all the privileges of a man of \$5,000 living at home.

There are the delightful Bahamas, where one may have pineapples, bananas and oranges in his garden; beautiful Ceylon; Bermuda, with its perpetual spring; Barbadoes, celebrated for hurricanes; Mauritius, with its exquisite, though unhealthy, climate; Jamaica, Fiji, the dreaded west coast of Africa. One may go even (as a student interpreter) to China, Japan, Persia, Turkey, or Siam; while, under the Foreign Office, there are good appointments in Egypt, British East Africa and British Central Africa.

As to the situations to be obtained by competitive examination, the best known are those in the Indian civil service and the eastern cadetships. In August of every year an examination is held in London, which is ingeniously arranged to admit to the home civil service, the Indian service and the eastern cadetships (for employment in Hong Kong, Ceylon, etc.) The candidate may go in for any of these or for all three. In the latter case, if he is successful, he may make choice.

This combined examination comprehends nearly all the subjects of general knowledge, including English, German, French, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit and Arabian languages and literature; ancient and modern history; mathematics; the natural sciences, mental and moral philosophy; Roman and English law, and political science.

AS TO THE SALARIES.

They begin in the Indian service at \$132 a month. Promotion is rapid,

had just died out when I entered. You see," he said to the directors, "I have kept my compact with Mr. Grey," he said, laying on a table in front of him a thick package of notes, "will do me the favor to count these?"

Mr. Grey bent himself to the task. The eyes of the Board were upon him.

"Why, Wilson man," he exclaimed, "all the money is here—all of it."

"What!" cried the Board. "What's that?"

"Count for yourselves," said Grey, "tell you it's all there."

A murmur of astonishment and they went around the circle.

"Restitution, eh?" said one member.

"No!" cried Wilson hotly.

He stepped to the chairman's side, rang the bell himself.

"Send Mr. Monroe and Mr. Fisher," he said.

"They came."

"Monroe—Fisher," said Wilson, "where did I get these notes in this morning?"

"From the safe," said Fisher.

"Who locked the safe last night?"

"I did," said Monroe, looking apologetic.

"Were these notes there then?"

"Why, of course they were," said he.

"And how long have they been in your certain knowledge?"

"Since Saturday."

"Gentlemen," said Wilson, "after two tellers had retired, and for the first time he betrayed considerable agitation. 'I not only never saw the money, as you see, but, it is more, I never intended to see it. It was intended by me as a lesson to be considered by the bank in particular, and by other banks in general, on the iniquity underpaying men who hold responsible positions. I cannot hope to retain my position here. I have accepted that to some extent, for I have obtained an offer from the bank to take the place of their deceased cashier, Mr. Fletcher.'"

He opened the door of the board-room open, and the directors filed out. The first one was Mr. Grey.

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"Wilson sat like one in a dream. Suddenly he roused himself and called to the messenger:

"Tom," he said, "Mr. Grey—bring him back. He's just gone in the steps. Quick!"

"Back came Mr. Grey.

"Mr. Grey," said Wilson, extracting a bulky package of notes from his former's coat pocket, "you are only man who ever got out of the bank with two hundred and fifty thousand that didn't belong to him. At least, in my time. What have I to say for yourself?"

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Teacher — "It seems you are unable to answer any of my questions. How is this, my little boy?"

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stood upon the pipes and thereby began making repairs.

He had almost finished when, as unexpectedly as the valve had got out of order, a pipe joint, below the one on which he was standing, broke, and a stream of hissing steam enveloped his foot. When he endeavored to pull it away, he found it to be tightly wedged in the joint.

He had on low shoes, and before his cries brought aid his shoe and sock were burned off, and his foot and lower leg parboiled. He was unable to resume work for three months, and to-day he walks with a perceptible limp. Yet he looked upon it all as a part of the day's work, and

UTTERED NO COMPLAINT.

Ten years ago, just around Christmas time, the Umbria broke her trust shaft and foundered helplessly in mid-ocean. The part that broke was twenty-six feet long and weighed tons.

Under the direction of Chief Engineer Lawrence Tomlinson, the pieces were secured and suspended by chains from the top of the shaft tunnel, and then, although the shaft threatened to fall on him at any moment, he crawled into the tunnel, found that the shaft was broken off square, so that it could not be riveted together, and spent hours in taking measurements for a collar to be fastened over the break.

He spent other hours in making and putting on the collar, all the time either lying on the flat of his back or working in a squatting position, so small was the space. All told he labored unceasingly for two full days.

After that he slept for two hours, and the twenty-two hours following he worked without pause until at last he had bolted the jacket in place.

The job was finished late Monday night, and the ship was got under way. Early Tuesday morning the head of a bolt broke off, the jacket slipped, and once more, Tomlinson had to crawl into the tunnel and make repairs.

Again the ship got under way and again after an hour of running, snapped two bolts. And once more Tomlinson risked life and limb in the shaft tunnel.

To make a long story short, Tomlinson was crawling into the tunnel continually until the voyage ended, but while the passengers did not know of his heroism until they landed and read it in the newspapers, Tomlinson had the satisfaction, at least, of knowing that his work had prevented the shaft from knocking a hole into the ship's side and leaving the vessel helpless and in peril in a stormy sea until a tow should chance along.

It was one of Engineer Tomlinson's fellow Scotchmen who pried open a safety valve and prevented a serious explosion on a liner that is sailing the seas to-day. For some reason or other the donkey engine, used for hoisting cargo and luggage, had been started at sea and a fireman put in charge of it. An hour or so later the second engineer, whose watch it was, distinguished an unusual noise among the multitude of sounds of the big ship—so keen is an engineer's sense of hearing. He located it as coming from the donkey engine, and rushed thither. As he got near he realized that the safety valve had stuck and after he had slid down the narrow, oily companionway, he found not only the safety valve stuck tight, but the fireman asleep at his post, and the boiler all but

READY TO EXPLODE.

In less time than it takes to tell it, he grabbed a crowbar and was up among the pipes, frantically trying to pry open the valve. How

for the official history of the mutiny and there have been recently published two volumes of evidence with regard to the tragical episodes of Lucknow and Cawnpore, hidden under the unattractive title "Selections from the State Papers preserved in the Military Department, 1857-8" (vols. 2-3), published by the Indian Government.

One of the most curious facts revealed is that there were two English women who survived the horrible massacre at Cawnpore. Previous writers have hinted at it; Mr. Forrest confirms the tale and renders it certain. He refers, indeed, to an account written by one of the two women who escaped the massacre at the bank of the river. Her name, for the sake of her family, cannot be disclosed.

Both women appear to have become Mohammedans, and to have married natives, to which they owe their escape from a fearful death. One of them seems still to be living, and if so, she is with General Delafosse, the only survivor now left of that devoted little band of Englishmen and women.

The narratives of the various witnesses interrogated by the British authorities after the recapture of Cawnpore with regard to the massacre, see the

LIGHT FOR THE FIRST TIME

in these volumes. Here is a passage from the evidence of a half-caste woman, detailing the slaughter at the riverside, when all the white men of the garrison of Cawnpore—were killed:

"As General Wheeler got out of the palkee, head foremost, a sowar (sepooy) gave him a cut with his sword on the neck, and he fell into the water. They then set all the boats on fire except two. . . . My son was killed close to General Wheeler. Some were stabbed with bayonets, others cut down with swords, little infants were torn in pieces. . . . We saw it, and tell you only what we saw. Other children were stabbed and thrown into the river. The school girls were burnt to death; I saw their hair and clothes catch fire."

The English women who survived this awful scene were taken back and placed in a single small house till the hour for their murder should arrive. It is well observed by Mr. Forrest that over the closing scene of this great tragedy darkness seems to brood, so that even the native witnesses mention what they saw with bated breath, and with many contradictions. Perhaps, indeed, the actual truth will never be known. This is the account of the final massacre as given by one of the natives:

"I saw four or five men with drawn swords, who appeared to be sweepers, approach the bungalow, and I heard the people say that these men had come to put an end to all those who might have escaped the musketry. I saw these men enter and drag out the ladies; about fifteen in number, some of whom were wounded (they had hidden themselves among the dead), and massacre them with their swords; after which, dragging their corpses, they threw them down a well in the compound. I saw a little child about five years old near one of the ladies, who, seeing her killed, tried to escape by running away, but was cut down."

Parker — "What's wrong? You seem worried." Streeter — "I am I wrote two notes—one to my broker asking him if he took me for a fool, and the other to Miss Golding asking her if she would be mine. While I was out someone telephoned 'Yes,' and I don't know which of 'em it was."

to the home civil service, the Indian service and the eastern cadetships (for employment in Hong Kong, Ceylon, etc.) The candidate may go in for any of these or for all three. In the latter case, if he is successful, he may make choice. This combined examination comprehends nearly all the subjects of general knowledge, including English, German, French, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit and Arabian languages and literature; ancient and modern history; mathematics; the natural sciences, mental and moral philosophy; Roman and English law, and political science.

AS TO THE SALARIES.

they begin in the Indian service at \$132 a month. Promotion is rapid, about one year in every five one gets a holiday, and at the end of 21 years' service a pension of \$5,000 a year.

For those who get appointments in the smaller colonies the salaries vary. The more unhealthy the climate, the better the pay, and the longer the holidays. But when a man goes to an unhealthy place he is promoted to a higher position in a healthy locality as rapidly as vacancies permit. In Hong Kong, Ceylon and the other places mentioned, the salary begins at \$1,155 a year, which is raised as soon as the cadet becomes an officer, to a sum varying between \$1,320 and \$3,960. A position in the Indian police is much coveted by those who like an active outdoor life with good pay.

There are from ten to twenty vacancies every year and the examination, which is the same as for the army, only harder, is held every June. During the five years, 1896 to 1900, there were 284 candidates for 58 appointments, so that only one in five could hope to succeed in any one year. On arriving in India, the probationer receives \$82.50 a month. After passing another examination (within two years) this is raised to \$99, and he has a chance of ultimately rising to the position of inspector-general, with the salary of \$7,500 a year. Then there is the Indian forest service—a very interesting employment. The candidate who succeeds in his examination for this position must afterwards study for two years at Cooper's Hill and for one year in Germany, at his own expense, after which he is paid at the same rate as the Indian police officers.

ALFONSO'S CHARMED LIFE.

The young King of Spain has no fear of anarchists. The astrologers have told him that he bears a charmed life and will live to a good old age. One horoscope, made in 1898, foretells attempts upon his life, but says that he will receive nothing worse than a possible scar on his face from a bullet or knife. He is to marry a dark woman older than himself, very rich in money and lands, and the couple will live long and happily together. Spain is to begin to be exceedingly prosperous under his reign when he arrives at the age of 22. He will be victorious in many battles.

Husband—"Now, what is the use of buying that silver-plated trash for a wedding present? Why not send something useful?" Wife — "Huh! I suppose you'd like me to send her a cooking stove and a coal scuttle and a kitchen table. They'd look well on the piano, with our cards attached, wouldn't they?"

Inquiring Child — "Papa, why do people cry at weddings?" Papa (abstractedly) — "Most of them have been married themselves."

"What do you think of Charlie proposing to me when he has known me a week?" "I think that the reason."

Red Heart and Black Arrow of the Rolling Wave

CHAPTER VI.

If there was any hidden meaning in the doctor's speech, the snowy-haired passenger showed no sign of suspecting it. Raising his hat lightly more especially to me, but so as to include the general company, he said: "Emerson C. Waldo, sir, is my name—General Waldo, late of the United States Cavalry—on a Yurrupe tour for the benefit of health and education. I reckon I've powerfully neglected both, sir, in my time, having mostly spent my life in fighting Indians on the plains."

"Well, General," I said, "I hope that you will make up for lost time, and get all the arrears of enjoyment due to you on the Queen of Night. It is not in the contract, but we mean to give you fine weather, smooth seas, and when we get down south, blue skies—if we can. We start fair anyhow."

I remained chatting a minute or two, and when I moved away, Zavertal separated from the group and joined me in a promenade of the deck.

"You have been so occupied sir, that I have got the start of you with the passengers," he said. "I may as well take the opportunity of posting you in what I have picked up. They are an average lot."

"Many invalids?" I asked, with a vivid remembrance of the boat's reference to "sea-funerals," though my question seemed almost silly amid that scene of gaiety and robust health.

"A few, but not many serious cases. There, though you might not think it, is one of them," the doctor replied, pointing to a happy looking, chubby-faced boy of fourteen who was amusing some of the elders by skylarking on the lower ratlines. "That is the young Earl of Darranmore, who, if he ever attains his majority, will possess a rent-roll of forty thousand a year. I fear that the lad is doomed, though—heart complications." And Zavertal sighed sympathetically as we wheeled for another turn.

"That is hard lines," I said. "Are there any others about whom you are anxious?"

"There's a man called Desmond Orlebar whom I doubt if we shall bring home again. He has gone the pace and got himself into a generally played-out condition. There he is—sitting wrapped up on the other side of the deck, and indulging in his old games to the last, I see."

Following the direction of his glance, I saw a thin, sallow-faced man of forty, wearing a thick plaid ulster and propped up with pillows on a portable bamboo lounge. A steward had just brought him a mahogany-colored brandy and soda, and Mr. Orlebar's efforts to take the glass from the tray into his shaking hands were painful to witness. There was no doubt about this passenger's illness.

"Poor beggar," I said. "And does that complete the list of dangerous cases?"

"Of the really dangerous ones, yes," replied Zavertal. "There are one or two other patients who came to me with bad reports from their

We were clanking down Channel at an easy sixteen knots, with the massive front of the Mainbench cliffs glistening white in the sunlight five miles away on the starboard beam. There was nothing to keep me on deck, and having satisfactorily explained away the cause of my anxiety, I decided to take Zavertal's advice and turn in till dinner-time, leaving him to do the honors at the luncheon-table. In going to my room I had to pass the spot where Mr. Orlebar's lounge was placed, and just as I was approaching it I met Aline's chaperon, as yet unknown to me, coming along the deck alone from the opposite direction. The sick man caught sight of her while I was within two feet of him, and the effect of her appearance upon him was inexplicable as it was sudden. His shaking fingers dropped the now empty glass with a crash upon the deck, and I distinctly heard him murmur—

"My God! It's Ella."

The recognition, if such it was to prove, did not appear to be mutual. Mrs. Brinkworth's attention was of course attracted by the falling glass, flush and a fleeting expression of and she looked at the occupant of the lounge, but beyond a slight disgust, which might very naturally have been called up by Orlebar's repulsive, drink-sodden features, no sign of knowing him escaped her. She passed on, stately and unmoved to the after-part of the deck, where I had no doubt that Aline was waiting for her.

I had seen too many chance meetings on shipboard for the incident to make any impression on me, and I should have dismissed it altogether from my mind if one of the parties to it had not been so intimately connected with Aline. As it was, I merely noted it mentally for future inquiry, in the event of anything tending to show that Orlebar's presence on the ship would cause annoyance to a lady who had already won my dear girl's regard.

After a good sleep I awoke refreshed, and comforted with the reflection that, after all, beyond specifying the nature of her imaginary illness, Zavertal had really said nothing more than Aline herself to confirm Sir Simon Crawshaw's estimate of her health. The doctor had not examined her chest, and his statement was based on nothing more substantial than a second-hand opinion which was probably all moonshine. I dressed, therefore, with every anticipation of a pleasant evening, and after a short visit to the bridge to see that all was right, I went down and mingled with the passengers, eventually making my way to where Aline was sitting with Mrs. Brinkworth.

I have the instinct, common to most people, of knowing a friend from an enemy at first sight, and something told me from that moment that the quiet, sad-faced woman was Aline's friend and therefore mine. I think she had already guessed our secret, but, if not, she had every opportunity of doing so in the cheery half-hour we three spent together before the first gong

Waldo's suggestion of sea-sickness seemed, therefore, wide of the mark, and I recollected what the doctor had said of the lad's weak heart in the morning.

At Zavertal's bidding a couple of assistant-stewards lifted the young Earl's limp form and bore it away to his state-room, the doctor himself following, but pausing as he passed out to say to me—

"It is only a faint. He will be all right to-morrow, but I fear this confirms the report I had of him—poor little chap." And Zavertal hurried away, tapping his broad waistcoat in the region of the heart, and repeating again—"Poor little chap."

The tables were already pretty well thinned, and in a couple of minutes the incident was forgotten by such as remained, Waldo resuming the thread of a yarn, in which he had been interrupted, about a Texan horse-thief, scoring all his points, bringing the story to a close, and thoroughly enjoying the applause that greeted the climax. For a moment or two he sat as though meditating a fresh narrative, then suddenly jumped up and exclaimed—

"Pineapple, by Jove! I guess I'm a whale on pineapple," and before I could tell him that the steward should bring him some he had crossed over to the now vacant table where Lord Darranmore had been sitting, and had seized a dish of the fruit that was there, coming back with it to his own place.

As he resumed his seat he looked at me, for the fraction of a second all the babbling fun in his face changed to stern scrutiny, and in that brief steadfast gaze remembrance came to me of some one quite different whom I had seen before—Kennard, the American visitor to Nathan's office, who had forfeited his passage.

The likeness was one of expression only, and was gone like a flash, as with one of his jokes Waldo set to upon the pineapple with a relish that justified his eagerness to secure it.

(To Be Continued.)

THE BARBER'S WOOLING.

"Oh, Barbara!" the barber sighed, "This scissor time to speak; If you won't be my hone true bride I'll die without a squeak."

"Oh, Dan Druif, don't," the po-made screamed,

"Do such a wig-head act; It would be barber-ous. I dreamed Of you," she smiled, with tact.

"Look up, and brush your tears away;

Oh, comb and be a man; Let's soap I'll be a bride some day."

"I will; but if," cried Dan,

"You razor hope you will dispel There'll beard death, you'll see; And if there's scrape on my door-bell,

My chair will empty be."

"I do not sham-poor fellow," said Miss Barbara, perplexed;

"Oil though when your first wife is dead

You'll quickly cry for 'Next!'"

DOCTOR'S COSTLY ERROR.

Hearing of the efficacy of the Röntgen rays for the removal of hairs from the upper lip, a lady in Hanover, aged thirty-five, applied to Dr. Bruno Schurmayer, a properly qualified doctor and Röntgen ray specialist, for treatment. He operated twice, but instead of removing the superfluous hairs the operation resulted in the skin of the face becoming red and the line swollen. The

SOME NATURAL BRIDGES

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Remarkable Things Which Nature Has Done For the Railroads.

The most wonderful railway tunnel in the world is situated in the State of Virginia, between the villages of Bristol and Big Stone Gap. It is nearly 1,000 feet in length; perfectly formed and quite stable. Yet no human hand has had either part or lot in the boring or building of it. It is, in fact, a natural tunnel, formed ages on ages ago, the waters of a river known Stock Creek.

When the railway was laid through the region, all the engine had to do was to turn this river into another course. This it did quickly and easily did, and the found themselves in possession of dry, spacious "tube," cut through the living rock, along the floor of which they laid their rails solidly true, as though plummet and level had gauged it.

Not very far away, too, curious enough, is situated the famous natural bridge of Virginia, which carries the public road across the Stock Creek canon. No similar structure reared by man, surpasses this strength or grace, dignity or durability. It has stood there for numbered ages past without suffering in any way from the ravages of time. The span of the bridge is nearly sixty feet, its total height above the bed of the creek is about 230 feet, and on either side the supporting walls of solid granite are perpendicular and unbroken, to the spring of the arch, a distance nearly 200 feet.

To connect England with France by a solid causeway of stone, across which trains could run, would be such an enormous sum that it would be almost impossible to estimate. Yet there is actually in course of erection at this present moment a causeway of stone which is to connect the Island of Ceylon with the mainland of India, a distance not twenty-one miles only, but of

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Its cost, if the surveyors appointed by the Indian Government are to be believed, will be the comparatively small sum of fifteen or twenty millions of rupees, (\$7,500,000 to \$10,000,000).

The reason is, of course, that causeway is already built—up within a foot or two of the level of the sea. It was constructed by hand of Nature long years ago, is as perfect to-day as it was the dim past ages, when the Pathan invaders rolled southward a flood, and named it reverend Rama's Bridge. Later on, when Christianity spread eastward and the European invasion, it was christened Adam's Bridge. Its names are in a sense misnomers, it is not really a bridge; but, has been already intimated, a duct or causeway, and the stupendous one of its kind in existence at that. In places it is not more than a quarter of a mile wide, its actual cubical contents estimated to consist of more than a million tons of living rock, borne by such a foundation, passers by the trains of the Adam's Bridge Railway, as this extension of the South Indian line is to be called, need have no fear of being engulfed in the quicksands that stretch on

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A certain British statesman, deceased, once sent the House

Following the direction of his glance, I saw a thin, sallow-faced man of forty, wearing a thick plaid duster and propped up with pillows on a portable bamboo lounge. A steward had just brought him a mahogany-colored brandy and soda, and Mr. Orlebar's efforts to take the glass from the tray into his shaking hands were painful to witness. There was no doubt about this passenger's illness.

"Poor beggar," I said. "And does that complete the list of dangerous cases?"

"Of the really dangerous ones, yes," replied Zavertal. "There are one or two other patients who came to me with bad reports from their relations or private medical attendants, but I see no reason to be apprehensive about any of them—except perhaps one."

"Who is that?" I asked, somewhat carelessly. I fear, as we reached the limit of our promenade at the stern. Facing about, we both turned inwards to each other, so that, as Zavertal answered my question, his eyes for a moment dwelt on mine. Again they had that strange glint.

"She is a Miss Challenger," was the reply that so startled me, that it would have been affectation on his part to have pretended not to notice its palpable effect. He hastened to add: "I rather fancy Nathan, before he went ashore, told me that you had met her."

"Yes, in a way I may be said to have saved her life," I replied, and seeing no reason for further concealing a fact which was sure to get abroad in the ship, I briefly narrated the circumstances, only suppressing my present relations with Aline. "But surely," I concluded, "there must be some mistake about the state of Miss Challenger's health. I had a few words with her yesterday, and she laughed at the idea of there being anything wrong with her."

We turned again, and again I met the doctor's gaze piercing me from out of a face that smiled with sad benevolence in every feature but the eyes. "The old story," he said sympathetically. "Every one concedes the danger but the patient herself. I have not been called on to examine her yet, but her guardian wrote that it was an almost hopeless case of pulmonary phthisis. I presume her friends thought it unnecessary to frighten the poor girl by letting her know the nature and extent of her malady. However, as you take a very natural interest in her, I will observe closely and let you know in a day or two. Excuse me, but I think I am wanted—and, Captain, if you will allow me to advise, you will turn in for a spell. Your night-watch has taken it out of you, and you look as if you needed rest."

Needed rest! As he left my side to go to some one who was beckoning to him, the sun seemed to be blotted out, and the voices and laughter around made a horrid blur in my ears like the "racing" of machinery when the main-shaft breaks. To think that Aline—my sweet Aline in the heyday of her youth and beauty, and in the height of our new-found happiness—was dying of consumption. Then gradually the weight of sudden oppression was lifted, and, reaction setting in, I would not, could not, believe that the trouble existed at all. I recalled what Aline had said about the "wish being father to the thought" with Sir Simon, and began to suspect that he had imagined what, probably from interested motives, he desired to become a reality. It was the first inkling of the truth, but how far short of it the events to be related must show.

The wind was light and steady from the east, and the glass high.

moonshine. I dressed, therefore, with every anticipation of a pleasant evening, and after a short visit to the bridge to see that all was right, I went down and mingled with the passengers, eventually making my way to where Aline was sitting with Mrs. Brinkworth.

I have the instinct, common to most people, of knowing a friend from an enemy at first sight, and something told me from that moment that the quiet, sad-faced woman was Aline's friend and therefore mine. I think she had already guessed our secret, but, if not, she had every opportunity of doing so in the cheery half-hour we three spent together before the first gong sounded for dinner. We lovers were too confident in the future and in the freedom which Aline's majority would bring her in a few months to affect more reserve than etiquette demanded in public. The shy and sentimental stage of courtship had been got over in the old Dahlia, and there was a very frank understanding between us.

When I sat down presently to preside, for the first time, in the saloon I found that I had General Waldo for my left-hand neighbor, and on the other side an ancient dowager—Lady Carberry—who took the place of honor by right of her title. Aline and Mrs. Brinkworth were seated at my table, but some way down, and too far off for sustained conversation with them. Parallel with mine was another table, at the head of which Doctor Zavertal presided, with the little Earl of Darranmore and the latter's tutor on one hand, and a financial magnate and his wife on the other. Mr. Desmond Orlebar was also placed at the doctor's table, but some half dozen seats away. The "Captain's table" of course accommodated those who were or considered themselves—the elite of the ship, and it was not till I found myself at the head of the brilliant assemblage, and the most deferred-to personage in it, that I appreciated Nathan's compliment in selecting me for the job.

Dinner proceeded gaily, and I worked hard to make up for lost time in cultivating friendly relations with the passengers. General Waldo kept our end of the table in a constant roar of laughter with comic descriptions of Western life, at which even the starchy old lady on my right had to unbend, and by the time dessert was reached I concluded that the social part of my duty was easier than I had expected. Things were going equally smoothly at the other table, where, with his quips and cranks, the young Earl was evidently establishing himself a general favorite. The interest in the merry youngster even spread to our table, his boyish laughter at Zavertal's good-humored sallies causing many heads to be turned to look at him. General Waldo, who could see him as he sat, seemed to watch him unceasingly with the sympathetic attention due to a kindred spirit.

Suddenly, as the ladies were beginning to leave the saloon, Waldo plucked me by the sleeve and exclaimed,—

"Thunder, Captain! The swell of the ocean ought to be kinder to the swell on the ocean. What's up with our young aristocrat yonder?"

I thought at first that the veteran was merely cracking one of his copious wheezes, but I looked round to the head of the other table, and sure enough there was the Earl of Darranmore leaning back in his chair and gone deathly white, while Zavertal had risen and was deftly unbuttoning the boy's collar with one hand and feeling his pulse with the other. The night was dead calm and, save for the slight tremor caused by the pulsing of the engines, the ship was as steady as a church.

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AN ELEPHANT'S THEFT.

The proprietor of Bostock's menagerie, which recently left Dax, in France, has been served with a summons as the result of an act of theft committed by Bob, the big elephant of the show. Bob was leading the procession out of Dax when the horses attached to a peasant's cart became restive, and the efforts of the peasant and several of the menagerie men were required to calm them. Meanwhile, Bob availed himself of the opportunity to extract the peasant's dinner, which was in the cart wrapped up in a serviette, and swallowed the lot.

MARTIAL ENDURANCE.

A notable feat of endurance during the late war by the 1st Battalion Essex Regiment, has just come to light. The battalion had been left behind at the Zand River to assist in getting the whole of the large baggage train across, and after working for twenty-four hours, the men marched a distance of forty-two miles in just half as many hours, in order to catch up its division. Such a feat of endurance as this has seldom been equalled.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The Japanese tradesmen of Tokio are becoming very fond of hanging out English signs. In one street appears the notice, "Restaurant Shop, European nourishing cakes." Another shopkeeper has in large letters over his doorway the words, "Photographer executed." The principal barber of the town calls himself a "headcutter," and has taken to wearing a long-white gown of approved nightshirt pattern.

BERTHS FOR FORGERS.

Constant employment, according to an advertisement in an Italian newspaper, can be obtained by experts capable of imitating the handwriting of old manuscripts. Seldom, perhaps, has a forger been advertised for quite so openly.

"When it comes to marriage I wouldn't give a thought to how much the man I love is making," remarked the dreamy-eyed girl. "Neither would I," answered the practical damsel. "What would primarily interest me would be how much he had already made. There's no use taking chances."

Anxious Husband—"Really, dear, turkey again? I'm afraid we won't manage at this rate!" Wife—"Really, dear, it's all management. I made so much turkey-stuffing that I had to order two more birds so that not a crumb should be left. Now you see how economical I am, you goose!"

it is not really a bridge; but, has been already intimated; a viaduct or causeway, and the most stupendous one of its kind in existence at that. In places it is more than a quarter of a mile wide, and its actual cubical contents are estimated to consist of more than 5 million tons of living rock. Uborne by such a foundation, passengers by the trains of the Adan Bridge Railway, as this extension, the South Indian line is to be called, need have no fear of being engulfed in the quicksands that stretch on

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A certain British statesman, since deceased, once sent the House of Commons into paroxysms of laughter by suggesting that a Briton-of-war should be despatched to the Caspian. Well, the ridicule was not ill-deserved. He ought to have known better of course. Nevertheless, the time will almost certainly come when the feat will be physically possible.

The Black Sea, Azov, and Caspian Ship Canal is no longer a project in the air. The plans have been drawn up. The details have all been discussed and settled. Even the cost, \$22,500,000—has been exactly worked out by the engineers appointed by the Russian Hydrotechnical College.

Ten years ago the idea was broached. But the expense of constructing the canal was then put at 450,000,000 million roubles (\$22,000,000). And the Tsar, appalled as was only natural, at this gigantic estimate, ordered the scheme to be shelved indefinitely. Then, a twelvemonth or so back, there happened along a professor named Berenst who discovered, or, perhaps it would be more correct to say, re-discovered, what is now known as the Kumanych depression. This consists of a series of narrow and deep lake river beds, stretching for some 200 miles, and forming a gigantic natural canal. All that is necessary for it to be deepened here and there and the water let in. This, the Russian Government expects to do in the autumn of 1904; and then it will have, at a comparatively trifling cost, a ship canal capable of bearing the biggest of her ironclads right into the heart of the richest of Western Asiatic possessions.

When, in 1879, the enormous rich gold and silver deposits of "Gunnison Country," in West Colorado, began to be exploited and

GREAT CITIES SPRANG UP

engineers from all over the world racked their brains to try to find a cheap route thereto for a railway.

But, for a long time, their efforts were in vain. The nearest point at which the main trans-continental system could be tapped was Puel and Pueblo lay at the foot of the main range of the Rocky Mountains. To pierce that mighty barrier would cost untold millions. To climb was out of the question.

Then, one day, a certain engineer more wideawake than his fellows, thought him of the Arkansas river on whose banks Pueblo stands.

rose, as everyone knew, in the away tablelands of the west. It did it pierce the mountains? What a river would flow down, he reflected, it was more than probable a railway might climb up. And result of this inspiration of his was seen soon afterwards, when the horse went panting and puffing at the bottom of the Grand Canon of the Arkansas river, a mighty chasm 2,000 feet deep and 200 miles long and with a natural gradient that nowhere exceeded one in twenty.

"It has been made specially for us and for our railway," remarked the chairman of the line at the opening banquet, speaking half jest and half in earnest. "The river

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When the railway was taken through the region, all the engineers tried to do was to turn this river on another course. This they did, and they did it easily, and they did it themselves in possession of a very spacious "tunnel," cut through a living rock, along the floor of which they laid their rails solidly and as, as though plummet and line had gauged it.

Not very far away, too, curiously enough, is situated the famous natural bridge of Virginia, which carries the public road across Cedar Creek canon. No similar structure erected by man surpasses this for length or grace, dignity or durability. It has stood there for unnumbered ages past without suffering any way from the ravages of time. The span of the bridge is nearly sixty feet, its total height above the bed of the creek is about 100 feet, and on either side the supporting walls of solid granite rise perpendicular and unbroken, to the spring of the arch, a distance of nearly 200 feet.

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The reason is, of course, that the causeway is already built—up to within a foot or two of the level of the sea. It was constructed by the aid of Nature long years ago, and as perfect to-day as it was in the dim past ages, when the first of the invaders rolled southward in flood, and named it reverently, Ma's Bridge. Later on, when Christianity spread eastward with European invasion, it was rechristened Adam's Bridge. Both names are in a sense misnomers. For it is not really a bridge; but, as it has been already intimated, a viaduct or causeway, and the most stupendous one of its kind in existence at that. In places it is more than a quarter of a mile wide, and actual cubical contents are estimated to consist of more than 500 million tons of living rock. Upon it by such a foundation, passengers by the trains of the Adam's Bridge Railway, as this extension of the South Indian line is to be called, have no fear of being engulfed by the quicksands that stretch on

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been working for us for thousands of years. We ought to esteem ourselves lucky. All the men in the world, working a whole generation, could not have dug for us such a 'ditch.'—Pearson's Weekly.

DOCTOR PARKER'S KINDNESS.

Interesting Incidents in the Life of the Great Preacher.

The vein of rugged humor which appeared so frequently in the pulpit utterances of the late Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker of London, continually cropped out in the every-day clerical affairs of his life. He was once approached in the City Temple by a country clergyman, whose church was in an embarrassed financial condition, and asked to preach there on any day, at any hour, that might suit his convenience.

"It is impossible," replied Doctor Parker. "I have already more engagements than I can fill."

Mrs. Parker, who was present, saw the minister's look of disappointment. "My dear," she said to her husband, "you must go. This gentleman has come a long distance to see you, and you must make it possible."

"Well," said he, looking into the face of his rural brother, "you see I must go. Fix your day, and I will be there at twelve o'clock."

The village pastor returned his thanks, and went his way with a radiant countenance. The day came, the church was crowded. Doctor Parker preached in his usual telling manner, and pleaded for a generous offering as he alone could plead. At the conclusion of the service the pastor came into the vestry, and expressed his indebtedness to Doctor Parker, and the gratitude of the church for his valuable services, asking for the end:

"How much, doctor, are we in your debt?"

"Forty-nine pounds, nine shillings and sixpence," promptly returned Doctor Parker.

This staggered the minister, who managed to stammer out, "It will take a little time to pay it all."

"Well, I will not take less," said Doctor Parker. "And meantime, as you have been out of pocket through coming up to see me in London, take this"—placing two sovereigns in the minister's hand—"to cover your outlay. Mind, not a halfpenny less to me than the sum named—but you can take eternity to pay it."

Doctor Parker would accept nothing but third-class fares when he visited poor parishes, but woe to the church that had a reputation for meanness in money matters. He visited one such, where, after service, the deacon said, "Well, Doctor Parker, as to your fee?"

"It is fifty pounds."

The deacon demurred; Doctor Parker insisted. Finally the officials of the church got together and paid over the fifty pounds. Then Doctor Parker said:

"Now, this is not for myself. Some time ago you had So-and-So"—mentioning a somewhat obscure minister—"to preach here. You know that his church is a struggling one, and that he is a poor man with a large family. You refused to pay him more than his bare railway fares. To redeem this iniquity on your part I have charged you fifty pounds, and I shall send it on to him as his fee for the sermons he preached here."

MONKEYS IN INDIA.

Lady Barker's First Dinner Party at Simla.

Monkeys are frequent visitors to the houses in Simla. They come in troops, scamper about over the tall trees, swinging themselves from

KILLED BY CIVILIZATION

NATIONS RUINED BY DEPARTURE FROM SAVAGERY.

New Guinea Decimated by Whooping Cough—Smallpox in Africa.

The New Guinea native may be forgiven if he says he does not believe in the blessings of civilization. Less than two years ago, a couple of white children were brought over from Cooktown, in Australia, to Samar, in New Guinea, and after their arrival developed whooping cough. Now, whooping cough is not usually considered to be a fatal, indeed, hardly a serious illness. But up to the year 1900 the illness had been absolutely unknown in New Guinea, and once the infection seized the luckless natives, it developed in a fashion new to medical science. It attacked fully 50 per cent. of all the natives, and proved fatal in over seventy cases in a hundred. The natives of New Guinea do not believe that death can be the result of any natural cause, but credit it to some unknown enemy. Consequently, when whooping cough attacks a village, the local sorcerer is at once consulted, and he generally designates some neighboring tribe as the culprit. A midnight massacre results, and adds to the already awful mortality.

More than a quarter of a century ago, measles was brought to the Hawaiian Islands by a ship from San Francisco. It immediately assumed the proportions of a pestilence, and killed 40,000 natives.

In 1707, smallpox reached Iceland from Denmark, and in a few months destroyed one quarter of the people. Greenland it absolutely depopulated a few years later, and there are today fewer inhabitants along the shores of that country than there were

TWO CENTURIES AGO.

"Surra" is raging in the Philippines, to which islands it was brought on a ship from India. The symptoms of "surra" are fever, ravenous appetite, raging thirst, emaciation, and eventually, death. In India it is endemic, but usually is easily treated by suitable remedies. In the Philippines, however, it assumes a far more serious form, and in wet weather is almost invariably fatal to horses and mules.

Civilization is slowly ridding Africa of the slave trade, and in one way improving the lot of its people. But the parties of white explorers, who are now so frequently traveling from both east and west across the heart of the Dark Continent, have brought banes as well as blessings. Smallpox is at present killing out whole tribes and villages in the country west and north of Uganda, and in Uganda itself, beri-beri, or sleeping sickness, is causing fearful havoc.

Sleeping sickness has long been known along the swamps of the west coast, and has followed civilization up the Congo into the Congo Free State, and so into the Highlands of British Central Africa. Up to the end of June last it had carried off no fewer than 20,000 people in the Province of Busoga alone. A mission, organized by the joint efforts of the Foreign Office and the Royal Society, and consisting, among others, of Drs. Low, Christy and Castellani, has recently been sent out to try to cope with the scourge.

Another strange plague which has only appeared in Uganda since the country was opened by Europeans is the cattle tick. This detestable little insect, which is at the same time invading Queensland, causes cattle such agony that they fall off in condition and succumb to the first heavy storm or cold night.

REASONS FOR ENLISTING

CUPID IS THE BEST RECRUITING SERGEANT.

Adds Hundreds of Men to the Ranks of the Army Every Year.

You would be amazed, said a recruiting sergeant to a writer in Tit-Bits, at some of the reasons recruits give for wishing to don His Majesty's uniform; although there are certainly not many so incomprehensible as that of the young fellow who joined the army "as a cure for freckles."

If I were asked to say who is the best recruiting sergeant I should unhesitatingly answer, Cupid; for he certainly adds a few hundreds of men to our ranks every year. A few years ago I had the pleasure of enlisting a smart young fellow whose story is both amusing and instructive. It seems he had fallen madly in love with a pretty domestic, who was ungracious enough to give him the "cold shoulder" and to declare that she "could never think of marrying a baker's assistant."

She had, however, a weakness for a uniform, and especially for a scarlet jacket, so as a last resource my young friend determined to abandon the loaves of his master for the "rolls" of the army, and when a few months later he prosecuted his suit in all the glory of uniform the damsel could resist him no longer and promised to become his wife.

But, alas! for the constancy of the fair one; when he came back a year ago from South Africa covered with glory he found his fiancée converted into a wife—she had married his successor in the baker's shop!

Jilted lovers often find a refuge from their woes in the army, as no doubt you know. Only a few months ago a fine, handsome young man came to me, looking very dejected and saying that he was sick of life and

WANTED TO ENLIST.

The reason for his dejection was clear enough when he confided to me that he had proposed to a girl whom he loved passionately, and she had refused him.

I could see that the boy—for he was little more—was a gentleman, and of a different stamp from the average Tommy; but that was no business of mine, and of course I enlisted him. But he was not destined to be a soldier; for a few weeks later, so I learned, a carriage drove up to the barracks containing a middle-aged lady and a very pretty girl, who were none other than my recruit's mother and the young lady who had rejected him, and he was driven away in triumph, looking the picture of happiness.

Another recruit who joined during the early months of the recent war told me that he was threatened with a breach of promise action, and he prudently thought "the sooner he cleared out the better," a policy in which I agreed with him. The poor fellow never returned to "face the music" of the law courts, for he died of enteric within two months of landing in South Africa. Perhaps it would have been better if he had stayed after all.

There is no doubt that many of the recruits who went out to the war were married men, and turned warriors simply to escape from their better halves. I know of at least two of these men, one of whom was driven to the step by a nagging wife—"I'd rather face a hundred Boer guns than my wife's tongue," he was heard to declare, — and the other by a drunken wife, who had wrecked his life and brought disgrace on him.

It is not at all an uncommon thing for a man who has once been an officer in the army to enter it

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GREAT CITIES SPRANG UP,

engineers from all over the world led their brains to try to find a route thereto for a railway. But, for a long time, their efforts were in vain. The nearest point at which the main trans-continental line could be tapped was Pueblo, where Pueblo lay at the foot of the range of the Rocky Mountains, a pierce that mighty barrier would untold millions. To climb it was out of the question.

Then, one day, a certain engineer, more wide awake than his fellows, caught him of the Arkansas river, whose banks Pueblo stands. It was, as everyone knew, in the far west, tablelands of the west. How did he pierce the mountains? Where would the river flow down, he reflected it was more than probable a way might climb up. And the result of this inspiration of his was not long afterwards, when the iron went panting and puffing along the bottom of the Grand Canon of the Arkansas river, a mighty chasm, 100 feet deep and 200 miles long, with a natural gradient that there exceeded one in twenty.

It has been made specially for and for our railway," remarked the chairman of the line at the open-banquet, speaking half jestingly, half in earnest. "The river has

ister — "to preach here. You know that his church is a struggling one, and that he is a poor man with a large family. You refused to pay him more than his bare railway fares. To redeem this iniquity on your part I have charged you fifty pounds, and I shall send it on to him as his fee for the sermons he preached here."

MONKEYS IN INDIA.

Lady Barker's First Dinner Party at Simla.

Monkeys are frequent visitors to the houses in Simla. They come in troops, scamper about over the tall trees, swinging themselves from branch to branch, and leaping about the manner of their kind. The tree tops about many of the bungalows are on a level with the balconies. They thus afford excellent cover for the monkeys, should it please them to enter and help themselves to food or anything else. An amusing story is told of Lady Barker's first dinner party at Simla.

Desirous of having a pretty table, Lady Barker had herself expended much care in decorating it. She had just received from Europe certain dainty china figures and ornamental dishes, and had arranged a tempting show of sweet meats, flowers and fruit.

When dressing time came Lady Barker charged her servants to be on the watch and take care of everything; but something of interest occurred outside, and every servant left the room, quite forgetting to close an open window. Before this window was a big tree on which sat several monkeys, which had watched the preparations for dinner with much interest.

A half hour later the hostess appeared, ready to receive her guests. Just to be sure that everything was right, she gave a glance into the dining room. There she beheld a busy company of monkeys, hard at work, grinning and jabbering, their cheeks and arms crammed with expensive sweetmeats, while the table presented a scene of frightful devastation—broken glass and china, fair linen soiled, everything tossed about in hopeless confusion.

From this wreck she had to turn aside and welcome her guests with as much ease of manner as possible, and dinner had to be deferred until order could be restored. There were no decorations on the table that day, but when the circumstances became known, that dinner party was one of the most noted that Simla ever had.

PLENTY ON HAND.

"You would get along a great deal better if you didn't get so excited," said the kind man to his irascible friend. "Can't you learn to keep your temper?"

"Keep my temper! Well, I like that!" retorted the other. "I'd have you understand that I keep more temper in one day than you have in your possession during a whole year!"

HE SUCCEEDED.

A man arrested for murder bribed an Irishman on the jury with £20 to hang out for a verdict of manslaughter. The jury were out a long time, and finally came in with a verdict of manslaughter. The man rushed up to the Irish juror and said: "I'm obliged to you, my friend. Did you have a hard time?" "Yes," said the Irishman; "an awful time. The other eleven wanted to acquit yer."

He — "What lovely flowers! Do you know, they remind me of you." She — "Why, they are artificial." He — "Yes, I know; but it requires close examination to detect it."

Site, and so into the Highlands of British Central Africa. Up to the end of June last it had carried off no fewer than 20,000 people in the Province of Busoga alone. A mission, organized by the joint efforts of the Foreign Office and the Royal Society, and consisting, among others, of Drs. Low, Christy and Castellani, has recently been sent out to try to cope with the scourge.

Another strange plague which has only appeared in Uganda since the country was opened by Europeans is the cattle tick. This detestable little insect, which is at the same time invading Queensland, causes cattle such agony that they fall off in condition and succumb to the first heavy storm or cold night.

But of all the awful plagues which civilized man has brought upon the continent of Africa, none can compare with the march of

THE RINDERPEST.

This disease, known in Britain as the cattle plague, came originally from India or Persia, and was brought to Britain about A. D. 809. Europe fought it for nearly eleven centuries, and then in 1889 allowed it to cross into Northwest Africa, whence it swept steadily southwards. It reached the Zambesi in 1895, and two years later there were hardly 500 horned cattle left alive in all those vast territories between the Zambesi and the Limpopo. Nor did the Transvaal or Cape Colony fare much better. Antelopes, buffaloes, and similar game were likewise nearly exterminated, and native races accustomed to live by the chase were left to starve. Rinderpest is by far the most dreadful of all the diseases to which cattle are subject.

The population of India, British and native, is now over 280 millions, and rapidly increasing. This is more than double, and may treble the number of India's inhabitants eighty years ago. Up to the time of the British rule the peninsula's population was constantly decimated by war. Now it has no check, and the time rapidly approaches when the country, big as it is, will no longer feed its swarming multitudes. Famines are already growing more and more serious, and the only possible remedy is emigration. But here, too, civilization is indirectly wronging other lands. Natal already swarms with coolies, and as these work for smaller wages than the white man, they are slowly but surely driving out the latter.

AN ORDEAL FOR BAILIFFS.

Persons aspiring to become bailiffs at Alnwick, in Northumberland, England, have to go through a curious and somewhat unpleasant ordeal. Before the election the various candidates ride up in a body to a horse pond, and there, dismounting from their steeds, plunge into the water and struggle as best they may to the other side. The music of a brass band cheers them during their struggles in the dirty water. This ancient custom dates from the reign of King John, who once paid a visit to the town in 1210 and found no fitting welcome prepared for him. The blame of this state of unpreparedness was fastened on the luckless bailiffs, who were promptly thrown into the horse pond by Royal command.

TO STOP RUNAWAY HORSES.

The Russians have an effective way of handling runaway horses. No horses are driven in Russia without a running noose about the animal's neck, the other end being within reach of the driver. When the animal tries to bolt a good pull upon the cord shuts off his wind, and that stops a runaway before he has time to do any damage.

It is sometimes easier to live up to a reputation than to live it down.

newly returned to "face the music" of the law courts, for he died of enteric within two months of landing in South Africa. Perhaps it would have been better if he had stayed after all.

There is no doubt that many of the recruits who went out to the war were married men, and turned warriors simply to escape from their better halves. I know of at least two of these men, one of whom was driven to the step by a nagging wife — "I'd rather face a hundred Boer guns than my wife's tongue," he was heard to declare, — and the other by a drunken wife, who had wrecked his life and brought disgrace on him.

It is not at all an uncommon thing for a man who has once been an officer in the army to enter it again — as a private. I know personally several cases of this kind — one of a captain who had been induced by his friends to throw up his commission, but who got so tired of civil life that he joined the army again as a private.

Another case was that of a young lieutenant in the Guards who came into a fortune. He left the army, squandered

FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS.

in a little over two years, and then, literally to save himself from starvation, came back to the ranks. He has now reached the ranks of sergeant-major, and I expect any day to hear that he has won a commission again.

One young fellow some years ago told me that his object in becoming a soldier was to get out to India, which had always fascinated him. He was a clever youth and had taken a degree at London University, but was much too poor to take a trip to the East at his own expense. Well, he got out to India and made such good use of his opportunities for studying the native languages that he has now got an excellent position as inspector of native schools and colleges.

Many recruits join the army for reasons of health. Only a few weeks ago I enlisted a gentlemanly young man who had thrown up a promising clerkship in the city. "The sedentary life was killing me," he said; "I am a martyr to dyspepsia, and when my doctor said, jocularly, 'Why don't you join the army?' it struck me all at once that a good idea it was — and so here I am."

I don't believe many men become soldiers with any idea of glory; and I was much amused by one youthful recruit, about three years ago, who told me that his only reason for enlisting was to win the V. C. But there was more grit in the lad than I thought, for he had not been out at the front more than six months before he actually did win his V. C., and no one was more pleased than myself to hear of it.

PICTORIAL POST-CARDS.

In Italy each regiment has its own pictorial post-cards, on which are the devices of the regiment, the list of battles in which it has taken part, or one of the heroic episodes in which it has figured. These are sold at moderate prices to officers and soldiers and their use in correspondence serves to spread the prestige of the regiment.

AN INTELLIGENT APE.

An intelligent chimpanzee, brought from the West Congo by Captain de Lanchier, presided at a luncheon which was given at a Brighton, England, hotel. The ape, attired in evening dress, shook hands with the guests, and during the repast used his napkin, knife, and fork in the most approved style.

She—"What a keen little creature that Miss Wisely is." He—"Yes, she cuts me every time there is a chance."

Coughs

"My wife had a deep-seated cough for three years. I purchased two bottles of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, large size, and it cured her completely."

J. H. Burge, Macon, Col.

Probably you know of cough medicines that relieve little coughs, all coughs, except deep ones!

The medicine that has been curing the worst of deep coughs for sixty years is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Three sizes: 25c., enough for an ordinary cold; 50c., just right for bronchitis, hoarseness, hard colds, etc.; \$1.00, most economical for chronic cases and to keep on hand.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

A. MISCAMPBELL, Conservative member of the Legislature for Sault Ste. Marie, who was elected by 198 majority, has been unseated by the election court for bribery by an agent. As a result, the standing of the parties in the house is now: Government 52, Opposition 44, with the vacancies in Sault Ste. Marie and North Renfrew to be filled. The election court has not yet given judgment on the petition against Dr. Routledge, Liberal, East Middlesex, and the Court of appeal has still to deliver judgment in the South Oxford case on the petition against Donald Sutherland, Opposition, and in the Lennox case on the petition against T. G. Carscallen, Opposition.

BATTLE OF THE TARIFF.

—O—

(From the Globe of Feb. 24th.)

The battle of the tariff is on. Those who oppose an increase in customs duties should be silent any longer.

Why do the manufacturers expect the government to go over to protection? Surely the whole record of the Liberal party is not to be set aside at the request of a body of men who have always been its enemies. And what is that record, and what are its pledges? In 1882 Mr. Blake, then leader, pledged himself to reform the tariff by the abolition of specific duties; by so arranging it that the fine goods of the rich should pay a fair share of taxation; by lowering or abolishing the taxes on food, fuel and the raw materials required by manufacturers, and by so adjusting the tariff that it would yield a revenue equal to the requirements of the public service. In the campaign of 1886-7 he repeated the pledge. Mr. Laurier succeeded to the leadership, and called a convention in 1893, when practically the same principles were declared as had been previously announced by Mr. Blake. The Liberals came into power in 1896, and in 1897 introduced the present tariff, which, as stated by Mr. Fielding in introducing it, was to be as an instalment in the fulfilment of the pledge of 1893. Sir Richard Cartwright in supporting the resolution of Mr. Fielding, said: "We were bound by every declaration we had made, we were bound by our oath of office, to do this and bring down a tariff which

plain that the tariff has not since been changed, the complaint should come from "that great bulk of our countrymen" who, after groaning for eighteen years under the burden of protection, have had to be content with one small instalment of redress in six years. Yet so great has been the benefit of even that slight loosening of the fetters that bound them, and so patient are the united masses, complaining so little, that their old oppressors have returned to again subdue them and put the yoke once more on their necks.

Why should the government allow it to be done?

The members of the government are but the trustees of the nation. The principles, pledges, and declarations spoken of by Sir Richard Cartwright are the traditions and property of the Liberal party, the result of the experience of years; they are held in trust by these gentlemen; they cannot be abandoned as a personal effect; they can only be discarded by betrayal. Unless Mr. Laurier went through the country advocating what he did not believe, and Sir Richard and Mr. Fielding came to the house with a falsehood upon their lips, they cannot after the success of the measure, go over to the manufacturers now. The country does not believe Mr. Laurier a hypocrite, nor that Sir Richard and Mr. Fielding are false.

A MARVELOUS SUCCESS.

The success of the Liberal policy has been marvellous. Its most sanguine advocate could not have expected so much as has been realized. Is it because of that success that we must abandon it now?

Since 1896 the exports to the United States have increased 50 per cent., to Great Britain 80 per cent., to the rest of the world 150 per cent. In 1902 the exports to Great Britain were within a trifle as much as they were to the whole world in 1896.

Who will say that the tariff is not fair to the manufacturers? If out of the whole free list we deduct tobacco for excise, coin and bullion, settlers' effects, anthracite coal, tea and coffee, articles for use of the Dominion Government, the Governor-General, Consul-General, the army and navy, and some other items which are not taxed in any country, the free list will be reduced to about \$57,000,000, of which about \$43,000,000 is for the special benefit of manufacturers; about \$5,000,000 represented by free imports of fence wire, binder twine, and Indian corn (of which one-half is corn) and the remaining \$9,000,000 for the general public.

If, then, the dutiable list is examined, it will be found that most of the heavy importations at low rates which brings down the average are also for manufacturers. Then, there is the drawback, by which, on exportation, 99 per cent. of the duty on items entering into the construction of the exported article is refunded. Then again, there are mysterious powers connected with that section 58, which furnish a convenient method for high taxation under a low rate. All these things are done for the manufacturer, to place the resources of the world at his feet, that he may produce cheaply; and the Government is busy opening the markets of the world for him, that he may sell to advantage.

THE SOURCE OF WEALTH.

The farmers of Canada enjoy a free list of about five million dollars, and they export products to the value of about one hundred millions; the manufacturers have a free list of about

Savings Accounts

We allow Interest on

Deposits

at the rate of

3 ¹⁰/₂ %

on daily balances

4 ⁰/₀ %

Paid on

Debentures

Repayable at any

time on 60 days' notice

THE CENTRAL CANADA
LOAN & SAVINGS CO. TORONTO.

The Pioneer of All Malt-Wheat Foods.

Malt Breakfast Food is the great pioneer of all Malt-Wheat Foods. In Malt Breakfast Food the diastase of Malt was first used to increase the digestibility, flavor and food value of wheat. No process since brought out has equalled that employed in the manufacture of delicious and popular Malt Breakfast Food. It is good to eat; it pleases young and old; it furnishes the greatest amount of nourishment; it is the most economical of cereal foods; it is earning more completely every day the name its friends give it; "The altogether satisfactory breakfast food." Physicians say it far surpasses all other grain foods. All Grocers sell it.

SPELL TERRAPIN.

There Are Five Ways. So You Will Hardly Get It Wrong.

"The terrapin enjoys one distinction that is rather unique," said a man who keeps his eye skinned for curious things. "and it is found precisely in the fact that there are more ways to spell the name of this creature of the water than any other I have any knowledge of. It is almost impossible to spell it incorrectly, and this is something you can say about very few words in the English language. By consulting the dictionary we will find that there are five ways of spelling the word, and they are these: Terrapin, terrapin, terrapen, terrapene, turapen.

TOWN COUNCIL.

{ Council Chamber
March 2nd, 1903

Council met in regular session Monday evening, Mayor Vrooman in the chair.

Members present—Waller, Mad Lowry and Ming.

The minutes of the last regular special sessions were read and confirmed.

A communication was read from Peter Mair asking the council to let his room adjoining the fire hall be renovated. At present it was in a very unsanitary condition, and besides being repaired and thoroughly cleaned, new furniture was needed.

Moved by Waller and Ming that the matter be left in the hands of Town Property committee to investigate and report. Carried.

A communication from the chief engineer of the fire brigade, asking that the council purchase 500 feet of hose, was referred to the Fire, Water and Light committee to report at next session of council.

Mr. Alf. Knight, manager of Napanee Gas Company, in a communication addressed the council as follows: "An agreement, or something like an agreement, with this company for furnishing gas for the town and fire hall (at flat rate) expires the last day of April next, 1903. The manager will be pleased to meet

service. In the campaign of 1886-7 he repeated the pledge. Mr. Laurier succeeded to the leadership, and called a convention in 1893, when practically the same principles were declared as had been previously announced by Mr. Blake. The Liberals came into power in 1896, and in 1897 introduced the present tariff, which, as stated by Mr. Fielding in introducing it, was to be as an instalment in the fulfilment of the pledge of 1893. Sir Richard Cartwright in supporting the resolution of Mr. Fielding, said: "We were bound by every declaration we had made, we were bound by our oath of office, to devise and bring down a tariff which would give in due degree and in due time substantial relief to the great bulk of our fellow countrymen; we were bound likewise, by the same obligation, in bringing down that tariff, to exercise our utmost care and skill so as not violently to disturb existing interests."

THE YOKE READY.

The reform was to come by instalments, so as to allow business to adjust itself to the altered conditions. Surely, if anyone has a right to com-

Proverbs

"When the butter won't come put a penny in the churn," is an old time dairy proverb. It often seems to work though no one has ever told why.

When mothers are worried because the children do not gain strength and flesh we say give them Scott's Emulsion.

It is like the penny in the milk because it works and because there is something astonishing about it.

Scott's Emulsion is simply a milk of pure cod liver oil with some hypophosphites especially prepared for delicate stomachs.

Children take to it naturally because they like the taste and the remedy takes just as naturally to the children because it is so perfectly adapted to their wants.

For all weak and pale and thin children Scott's Emulsion is the most satisfactory treatment.



We will send you the penny, i. e., a sample free.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ontario.

50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

again, there are mysterious powers connected with that section 58, which furnish a convenient method for high taxation under a low rate. All these things are done for the manufacturer, to place the resources of the world at his feet, that he may produce cheaply; and the Government is busy opening the markets of the world for him, that he may sell to advantage.

THE SOURCE OF WEALTH.

The farmers of Canada enjoy a free list of about five million dollars, and they export products to the value of about one hundred millions; the manufacturers have a free list of over forty millions, and they export goods to the value of only seventeen millions. Surely it is not hard to find the source of wealth in this country.

The single item of cheese brings in more foreign money than all the manufactured articles combined. Cattle and all their products bring in two and a quarter times as much.

All of the items in the manufacturer's column which reach the million dollar mark are wood pulp, agricultural implements, sole leather and pig iron. Taken altogether, they aggregate six and one-half millions. The farmer's wife, with her basket of butter and eggs, sends out to the markets of the world, after feeding the people at home, products amounting to seven and one-half millions. And she doesn't get a drawback; doesn't have an army of lobbyists; she only wants a fair show and to be let alone.

The lesson of all this is plain. Restriction can kill but cannot help the farmer. Develop this country along the lines of least resistance; people the lands with a free and unfettered race; do not make the right to tax into the power to oppress. Leave the money taken from the earth, the sea, the forest and the mine distributed among the millions of the nation, and in supplying their wants they will provide for commerce and manufacture.

ALEX. DARRACH,
St. Thomas, Feb. 25th.

Have you Eczema?—Have you any skin disease or eruptions? Are you subject to chafing or scalding? Dr. Agnew's Ointment prevents and cures any and all of these, and cures Itching Bleeding and Blind Piles besides. One application brings relief in ten minutes, and cases cured in from three to six nights. 35 cents.—71

Some Smart Answers.

Here are some samples of what the British schoolboy can do when he tries hard:

"John Wesley was a great sea captain. He beat the Dutch at Waterloo and by degrees rose to be Duke of Wellington. He was buried near Nelson in the Poets' corner at Westminster abbey."

"The sublime porte is a very fine old wine."

"The possessive case is the case when somebody has got yours and won't give it to you."

"The plural of penny is twopence."

"In the sentence, 'I saw the goat butt the man,' 'butt' is a conjunction because it shows the connection between the goat and the man."

"Mushrooms always grow in damp places, and so they look like umbrellas."

"The difference between water and air is that air can be made wetter, but water cannot."

Cost of Construction.

"Do you know what this street railroad cost per mile?"

"No. But I know what it cost per alderman!"—Puck.

Hardly Get It Wrong.

"The terrapin enjoys one distinction that is rather unique," said a man who keeps his eye skinned for curious things, "and it is found precisely in the fact that there are more ways to spell the name of this creature of the water than any other I have any knowledge of. It is almost impossible to spell it incorrectly, and this is something you can say about very few words in the English language. By consulting the dictionary we will find that there are five ways of spelling the word, and they are these: Terrapin, terapin, terrapen, terrapene, turapen. The preference is given to the first way of spelling the word—that is, terrapin—but if a man should happen to write it in some other way he would not be entirely wrong. There is not much excuse for spelling this word incorrectly. Why, a fellow can shut his eyes and hit the mark almost every time. He can write it in the dark. The hard-est student would be to write it incorrectly. And yet it happens now and then that men hit upon the wrong way of spelling this very same word. I have known men to spell it tarrypin, but not in print. But the point I had in mind was the curious fact that there are so many correct ways of spelling the word, and at this time I cannot recall the name of a single other creature similarly circumstanced so far as the dictionary is concerned."



Does it not seem more effective to breathe in a remedy, to cure disease of the breathing organs, than to take the remedy into the stomach?

Vapo-Cresolene

Established 1879.

Cures While You Sleep

It cures because the air rendered strongly antiseptic is carried over the diseased surface with every breath, giving prolonged and constant treatment. It is invaluable to mothers with small children.

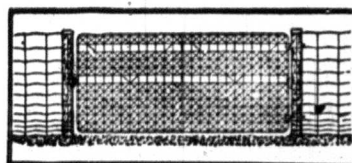
Is a boon to asthmatics.

—FOR—

Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Croup, Coughs, Catarrh, Croup, Croup and Hay Fever

The Vapo-Cresolene, which should last a lifetime, is sold in bottles of Cresolene, \$1.50, and in bottles of Cresolene, 25 cents and 50 cents. Also in a small booklet containing highest testimonials.

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by
DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
Vapo-Cresolene Co.,
180 Fulton Street, New York, and 104 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.



town property committee to investigate and report. Carried.

A communication from the engineer of the fire brigade, asking that the council purchase 500 feet of hose, was referred to the Fire, Water and Light committee to report at a session of council.

Mr. Alf. Knight, manager of Napanee Gas Company, in a communication addressed the council as follows: "An agreement, or something like an agreement, with this company for furnishing gas for the town and fire hall (at flat rate) expires the last day of April next, 1903. The manager will be pleased to meet the committee of the council for the purpose of arranging for the future lighting of the said municipal buildings any time and place you may suggest. This is to notify you that this company declines to continue this agreement for a longer period than said last day (inclusive) of April next, 1903."

Referred to the Fire, Water and Light committee to report.

Messrs. P. Gleason and A. Alexander, Auditors, presented their report. In their audit they found the book of the treasurer in a commendable condition, and everything pertaining thereto in a satisfactory manner. Referred to the Finance committee.

A communication was read from Mr. Geo. Vanalstine, secretary of Fire Company, asking that the council purchase the following articles for use of the company: 12 pairs rubber boots, 6 rubber coats and hats, 1 sp nozzle, and 2 hydrant gates. As that the company was in need of such new hose. Referred to Fire Water and Light Committee to report.

The treasurer's monthly statement was received, read and adopted.

The Mayor informed the council that he had been notified that the Railway Committee would meet at Ottawa on Wednesday morning at 10 a.m. to consider the question pertaining to the Bay of Quinte Railway crossing over the G. T. R. line, and it was intimated that if the town was interested they should be present. The matter was thoroughly discussed, and no new developments were brought out, except that it was decided to have Mr. Herrington, the town solicitor accompany the deputation.

Mr. Burgess, the gentleman who furnished the town with some crushed stone last year, was before the council looking for another contract this year. His terms for crushed stone, to be laid on the streets, was \$5 per ton. He wanted it to be understood that the price covered everything, and would do his own quarrying, and would be allowed to secure the stone where he wished.

Mr. Waller, chairman of the Street Committee said that, in his opinion the town would need about 200 tons. There had been no work done in the town quarry during the winter, and consequently there was no broken stone on hand.

In figuring out the cost, as to which was the cheaper, the stone broken by hand, or that broken by the machine it was shown that the latter was the cheapest. The broken stone cost about \$5.50 per ton laid on the street, while the other cost \$5.

Page Metal Gate

Single or double—light, strong, durable, economical. Will not rust or get rusty. Fits with self-acting latches, which open either way. A child can open or close in a strong wind—no surface to resist. Best farm gate made. Use Page Fences and Poultry Netting. The Page Wire Fence Co. Limited, Walkerville, Ont. Montreal, P.Q., and St. John, N.B. 1

Accounts

Interest on

Deposits

at the rate of

3 ¹⁰/₂ %

on daily
balances

CANADA
Savings Co. TORONTO.

notice

TOWN COUNCIL.

(Council Chamber,
March 2nd, 1903.

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fire hall (at flat rate) expires on
the 1st day of April next, 1903. The
company will be pleased to meet a
representative of the council."

... Madill Bros. ...

The Chief Characteristic

of the new store is it's **All New Merchandise.** Not
merely new to the people of Napanee and old to
New York and Paris, but newly made and actually
new to any city fortunate enough to get them.

What new blood is to the human body, new
merchandise will be to this store—Life.

DRESS GOODS

It would be difficult to say which is the most attractive or up-to-date dress
materials, but we think the Snowflake Suitings in blue, and green, will be the most
popular goods for the coming season. Other favorite lines are matting or basket
weaves in both wool and cotton goods. Some of the other lines shown in great variety
are Grenadines, Crepolines, Voiles, Mistral Voiles and Crepe de Chines, all of which
are good sellers.

A complete range of Cheviots and Broadcloths in all colors are carried,
greens, fawns, blues, blacks, and Biscuit shades are the best sellers, and make up into
very dressy Suits. A popular line of dress goods this season is Dongeal tweeds, also
Moscow tufted Zebelines similar to the material worn by man.

The small ware and haberdashery department is arranged with regard to the convenience of pur-
chasers, who are afforded the best possible opportunity of inspecting the goods. Some of the newest lines shown
are ladies' Golf Jerseys in the new colors, Belts in postillion effects, Dress Trimmings in great variety, Muslins,
Neck Ribbons, also a wide range of Lace Collars.

One of the newest lines in Kid Gloves shown in this department is the Seamless Glove. No side
seams, consequently the only gloves adapting itself to the natural shape of the hand and abolishing all disfiguring
wrinkles.

Carpets and House Furnishings.

Piles of Carpets "in full bloom" describes the perfection of our carpet and House Furnishings.
We want to tell you how well we are prepared to furnish your homes with everything needed in the Carpet line.
Piles of qualities and weaves—every style a study of ingenuity and beauty. For example we are showing the
latest designs of Imported Carpets in.

**New Axminster.
New Wiltons.
New Brussels.**

**New Tapestries.
New All-Wool Ingrains.
New Union Reversibles.**

The department is crammed with specially priced lines. New homes or the old ones replenished
from our large store direct from the famous looms of the old world. Also a big range of.

**Tapestry Squares.
Velvet Squares.
Axminster Squares.**

**Rugs, Mats
and Select Samples
of Carpet ends for Mats.**

Everything is marked in plain figures, you can come in, examine the stock and know for yourself
the prices of everything that attracts you. That price is final—it's the lowest we shall sell for. It is only by
sticking to one price that fair treatment and the lowest prices can be assured to everybody. We are not anxious
to get a reputation of selling cheap goods, but we shall work hard for the reputation of selling the best goods at
fair prices.

TERMS
POSITIVELY CASH. **MADILL BROS., Napanee.**

**THIS STORE
CLOSES 6 O'CLOCK
SHARP.**

It was finally decided that the Street
Committee be empowered to contract
with Mr. Burgess for 150 tons.

As mover and second of the
following resolution of condolence
the widow and family of the late
Councillor Carson, Councillors Madole
and Waller made short speeches in
which some appropriate and well-
deserved remarks were made concern-
ing the career of the deceased in
municipal matters and his popularity

was deferred until the next session of
the council.

The sum of \$50 was ordered placed
in the hands of the chairman of the
Public and Sanitary Committee to buy
wood.

The following accounts were dis-
posed of: Napanee Water and Elec-
tric Light Co., for three months' street
lighting, \$339.15, also back payments
amounting to \$100. As to the \$100,
it has accrued by the council's action
in deducting \$50 from each of the two

We are Headquarters in Napanee

FOR ALL KINDS OF

JUNK

ment of the fire engine, asking the council purchase 500 feet of new hose, was referred to the Fire, Water and Light committee to report at next meeting of council.

r. A.H. Knight, manager of the Napanee Gas Company, in a communication addressed the council as follows: "An agreement, or something of an agreement, with this company furnishing gas for the town hall fire hall (at flat rate) expires on last day of April next, 1903. The manager will be pleased to meet a committee of the council for the purpose of arranging for the future lighting of the said municipal buildings at time and place you may suggest. It is to notify you that this company declines to continue this said agreement for a longer period than the last day (inclusive) of April next, 1903."

referred to the Fire, Water and Light committee to report.

essrs. P. Gleason and A. Alexander.

Auditors, presented their report. Their audit they found the books of treasurer in a commendable condition, and everything pertaining thereto in a satisfactory manner. Referred to the Finance committee.

communication was read from Geo. Vanaalstine, secretary of the Napanee Gas Company, asking that the council purchase the following articles for the town hall: 12 pairs rubber shoes, 6 rubber coats and hats, 1 spray nozzle, and 2 hydrant gates. Also the company was in need of some hose. Referred to Fire Water and Light Committee to report.

Referred to the Finance committee.

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It was finally decided that the Street Committee be empowered to contract with Mr. Burgess for 150 toise.

As mover and second of the following resolution of condolence: The widow and family of the late Councillor Carson, Councillors Madole and Waller made short speeches in which some appropriate and well-deserved remarks were made concerning the career of the deceased in municipal matters and his popularity among the citizens of our town. The following resolution expressed the feelings of the members of the council:

That this council having heard of the death of their colleague, John Carson, desires to place on record their appreciation of the many valued services rendered to the corporation by the deceased during the many years he occupied a seat at this council board. In our associations with him we always found him agreeable, open to convictions for the right things in matters pertaining to the welfare of the town and ready to share the responsibility of his position, and although we may have differed in matters of legislation for the town we always conceded honesty of purpose in his conclusions. In this hour of sorrow and bereavement we desire in our capacity as a council to extend to the bereaved wife and family our heartfelt sympathy in the loss they have sustained of a kind husband, an affectionate father and good citizen.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The necessary arrangements for filling the vacancy at the council board

was deferred until the next session of the council.

The sum of \$50 was ordered placed in the hands of the chairman of the Police and Sanitary committee to buy wood.

The following accounts were disposed of: Napanee Water and Electric Light Co., for three months' street lighting, \$339.15, also back payments amounting to \$100. As to the \$100, it has accrued by the council's action in deducting \$50 from each of the two previous accounts rendered, for inefficient lighting. The whole matter was referred to the Fire, Water and Light committee to report; A. Alexander and P. Gleason, auditors, \$15 each, paid; Madden Bros., goods for poor, \$15.50, paid; D. H. Preston, disbursements during his term of office in 1902, \$37.77, referred to Finance committee; J. T. Riddle, floral design for the late Coun. Carson, \$12.00, paid; A. Vanluven, goods for poor, \$9.00, paid.

The treasurer was granted a voucher for payments amounting to \$3459.67.

Council adjourned.

Mr. Devlin, chief Canadian emigration agent in Ireland, was nominated as Nationalist candidate for Galway.

Ring in the Ears. This is an unfailing sign of catarrh, and if not checked will ultimately result in deafness. The simplest remedy is Catarrh-ozone, which I inhaled a few times daily, prevents the catarrhal condition from spreading. Catarrh-ozone quickly stops the ringing in the ears, head noises, gives permanent relief to catarrhal deafness. For Catarrh in any part of the system, Bronchitis, Asthma, Lung or Throat Troubles, Catarrh-ozone is a specific, and is guaranteed to permanently cure or your money back. Large size, \$1.00; trial size 25c. Druggists or Poison & Co., Kingston, Ont.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills Cure Constipation.

We are Headquarters in Napanee

FOR ALL KINDS OF

JUNK

We Buy All Kinds of

Old Scrap Iron and Steel, Rags, Bones, Copper, Brass, Lead, Zinc, Horse Hair, (Tail or Mane), Wool Picks, Tailor's Clips, Grease, Rendered Tallow, Old Books, Garden Hose, Fire Hose, Old Rubbers, Etc., Etc.

We Have for Sale

Soaps, Blueing, Wood and Genuine American Coal Oil at 25c. per Gallon:

Chas. Stevens.

The Junk Dealer.

Office and Warehouse, West Side of Market,

NAPANEE, ONTARIO.

124f

Wallpaper.

We have on hand a very large and complete stock of Wallpapers suitable for all kinds of rooms, halls, stores, etc., etc.

Darker colors and more pronounced patterns are coming into use, with wider borders and friezes. We have the latest patterns on hand, and invite an inspection.

Ingrain papers with wide and pronounced friezes and rich ceilings will still be fashionable.

Red and dark green grounds for wall, with lighter tints for ceiling, are coming into use, and a room so papered looks half furnished.

Prices are moderate for even the best of papers. We still have a lot of papers to clear at 3 and 4 cents per roll.

+++++

THE POLLARD CO'Y,

Dundas Street, Napanee.

Large Metal Gates

or double-light, strong, durable, economical. Will not sag or get rickety. Fitted self-setting latches, which open either by hand or foot. A child can open or close in a strong, no surface to resist. Best farm gate. Use Page Fences and Poultry Netting. Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Montreal, P.Q., and St. John, N.B.

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE,

No. 21

Taking effect June 16, 1902.

Eastern Standard Time.

Tweed and Tamworth to Deseronto.				Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Tweed.			
Stations.	Miles.	No. 2	No. 4	Stations.	Miles.	No. 1	No. 3
Lve Tweed	0	6 30	6 35	Lve Deseronto	0	6 45	6 50
Stoco	3	6 38	6 43	Deseronto Junction	4	7 00	7 05
Larkins	6	6 50	6 55	Arr Napanee	9	7 15	7 20
Marlbank	7	7 10	7 15	Lve Napanee	9	7 40	7 45
Erinville	13	7 25	7 30	Strathcona	15	8 05	8 10
Tamworth	20	7 40	7 45	Newburg	15	8 15	8 20
Wilson	24	8 00	8 05	Thomson's Mills	18	8 30	8 35
Enterprise	26	8 00	8 05	Camden East	19	8 35	8 40
Mudlake Bridge	28	8 13	8 18	Yarker	23	8 35	8 40
Moscow	33	8 25	8 30	Lve Yarker	23	8 55	9 00
Galbraith	35	8 25	8 30	Galbraith	23	9 07	9 12
Yarker	35	8 25	8 30	Mudlake Bridge	27	9 20	9 25
Camden East	39	8 40	8 45	Enterprise	32	9 30	9 35
Thomson's Mills	40	8 40	8 45	Wilson	34	9 40	9 45
Newburg	41	8 45	8 50	Tamworth	38	9 40	9 45
Strathcona	49	8 55	9 00	Erinville	41	9 55	10 00
Napanee	49	8 55	9 00	Marlbank	45	10 10	10 15
Deseronto Junction	54	9 10	9 15	Larkins	51	10 35	10 40
Arr Deseronto	58	9 10	9 15	Stoco	55	10 50	10 55
				Arr Tweed	58	11 05	11 10

Kingston and Sydenham to Deseronto.				Deseronto and Napanee to Kingston.			
Stations.	Miles.	No. 2	No. 4	Stations.	Miles.	No. 1	No. 3
Lve Kingston	0	9 00	9 05	Lve Deseronto	0	6 45	6 50
G. T. R. Junction	2	9 02	9 07	Deseronto Junction	4	7 00	7 05
Glenvale	10	9 10	9 15	Arr Napanee	9	7 15	7 20
Murvale	19	9 20	9 25	Lve Napanee	9	7 40	7 45
Harrowsmith	19	8 30	8 35	Napanee Mills	15	8 05	8 10
Sydenham	23	8 40	8 45	Newburg	15	8 15	8 20
Harrowsmith	19	8 10	8 15	Thomson's Mills	18	8 30	8 35
Frontenac	22	8 35	8 40	Camden East	19	8 35	8 40
Yarker	25	8 35	8 40	Yarker	23	8 35	8 40
Lve Yarker	25	9 00	9 05	Lve Yarker	23	8 45	8 50
Camden East	30	9 10	9 15	Frontenac	27	9 00	9 05
Thomson's Mills	31	9 10	9 15	Sydenham	30	9 00	9 05
Newburg	32	9 25	9 30	Lve Harrowsmith	30	9 00	9 05
Strathcona	34	9 40	9 45	Murvale	35	9 15	9 20
Napanee	40	9 55	10 00	Glenvale	39	9 25	9 30
Napanee, West End	40	9 55	10 00	G. T. R. Junction	47	9 45	9 50
Deseronto Junction	49	10 10	10 15	Arr Kingston	49	10 00	10 05
Arr Deseronto	54	10 10	10 15				

R. C. CARTER,
Gen. ManagerJ. F. CHAPMAN,
Asst. Gen. Freight & Pass. AgentH. B. SHERWOOD,
Superintendent

HERRINGTON & WARNER

Barristers, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES

Office—Warner Block, East-st., Napanee, Ont.

DEROCHE & MADIEN

Barristers,

Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, etc.

Office—Grange block

Money to Loan at "lower than the market" rate
H. M. DEROCHÉ, Q.C. J. H. MADDEN

T. B. GERMAN,

Barrister and Solicitor,

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street,
21-6m Napanee.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.

Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between
West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 5-1v

Wartman Bros.

DENTISTS.

Graduates Royal College of Dentistry and University
Office over Dentist.Visits Tamworth & Wheeler's hotel, first
Monday each month, remaining over Tuesday.
All other Mondays at Yarker.

A. S. ASHLEY,

DENTIST.

40 YEARS EXPERIENCE.

21 YEARS IN NAPANEE

Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods
Store, Napanee.

THE - DOMINION - BANK

Hopeless and almost Dying Mrs. Lampman is Saved By PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

The Only Spring Medicine That
Can Positively Guarantee
Health and New Life to
Weak, Diseased and
Broken-down Men
and Women.

Another marked and positive victory for
Paine's Celery Compound! Another mar-
vellous example of life saving!

Mrs. M. E. Lampman, a lady well known
in Woodstock, Ont., reduced by disease to
a mere skeleton, is made well and strong
by nature's health restorer after many
failures of physicians. This victory, and
the scores of wonderful cures wrought from
week to week by Paine's Celery Compound
create a confidence in the great spring
medicine that is enduring and far reaching.
At this season Paine's Celery Compound
rescues and permanently cures young and
old who are weakened and broken-down
by disease; it never fails; its virtues are
all powerful even at the eleventh hour.

Mrs. Lampman writes as follows:
"No living mortal can imagine the
sufferings I endured for months, all
brought on by Grippe. I became nervous
and so prostrated that I could not sleep.
Life became a burden and I was reduced to
a mere skeleton. I heard of Paine's Celery
Compound and commenced to use it. I
got instant relief! I continued the use of
the compound and can now sleep well all
night, and feel rested when morning comes.
My appetite is good, I am gaining in flesh
and feel like a new person. I cannot find
words to express my gratitude for your
great medicine, and the wonderful cure it
has wrought."

FAITHFUL DAD.

Here's to You; You've Got Your
Faults, but You're All Right.

We happened in a home the other
night and over the parlor door saw the
legend worked in letters of red, "What
Is Home Without a Mother?" Across
the room was another brief, "God Bless
Our Home!"

Now, what's the matter with "God
Bless Our Dad?" He gets up early,
lights the fire, boils an egg, grabs his
dinner pail and wipes off the dew of
the dawn with his boots while many a
mother is sleeping. He makes the
weekly handout for the butcher, the
grocer, the milkman and baker, and his
little pile is badly worn before he
has been home an hour. He stands off
the bailiff and keeps the rent paid up.

If there is a noise during the night,
dad is kicked in the back and made to
go downstairs to find the burglar and
kill him. Mother darns the socks, but
dad bought the socks in the first place
and the needles and the yarn after-
ward. Mother does up the fruit; well,
dad bought it all, and jars and sugar
cost like the mischief.

Dad buys chickens for the Sunday
dinner, carves them himself and draws
the neck from the ruins after every
one else is served. "What is home
without a mother?" Yes, that is all
right, but what is home without a fa-
ther? Ten chances to one it is a board-
ing house, father is under a slab and
the landlady is a widow. Dad, here's
to you! You've got your faults—you
may have lots of them—but you're all
right, and we will miss you when
you're gone.

The Beaver.

(The beaver is really a sort of porta-

NEWS FROM THE COUNT

To Correspondents.—Persons sending
news from the surrounding districts
sign their names to correspondence
sign of good faith, not for publication.
Any correspondence received without
name attached will not be published.

McINTYRE CORNER'S.

Mr. William Rutan is doing
with his drag-saw on the wood
around here.

Quite a number from here at-
tended J. R. Young's sale last Friday.

A load of young people from
surprised Mr. and Mrs. Wes-
Sharp last Thursday evening.

Mrs. Mary Ann Lewis was
Kingston on a visit last Saturday.

Mrs. Wilson Buck is visiting
brother, Mr. George Clarke, Con-

Mr. Edgar Boice, of Sydenham
visiting his father, Mr. David Bo-

Mr. Robert Stone is making
prations to build a new woodhouse.

Messrs. Edde Smith, Jack Mc-
ald and Arnold Buck were in Nap-

Mrs. Miles Buck is visiting at
Parker Buck's Babcock's Mills.

Mr. Emery A. Sharpe has got
Ottawa for a two weeks' visit.

Mr. A. C. Miller is able to be
again after being laid up with a
cut on the leg.

Mr. David Keller has arrived
after a three months' stay with fr-

CENTREVILLE

A Valentine social was held in
town hall on Friday evening last
large number attended.

A large amount of ice has
stored away to keep us cool during
coming hot season.

Our grist mill is now standing
there being some misunderstanding
to the purchasing of it. It is
probable that the courts will ha-

James Lochhead has the con-
for furnishing the wood for the c-

E. Lyons is improving slowly.
John Lyons, of Wilberforce, is
newing old acquaintances.

Miss A. Barritt has returned
after a prolonged visit with frier
Toronto.

Dr. Wilde, of Dundas, is abo
locate here.

Cutting fire wood is now the
of the day.

Visitors: W. Clark, Violet
Thompson, Willow Creek; W. V.
Red Lodge, Montana; Mrs. M.
van, Forest Mills.

ERNESTOWN STATION.

Rev. W. Guy severs his conn-
with the Union church here in a
weeks, much to the regret of
friends.

Mortimer Kilgannon has give
farming at Oshawa, and taken up
dence with his uncle, W. Kilga-
of this place.

The social at R. Gilbert's was
decided success.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Laidley were
Home" to friends a few evenings

Mr. and Mrs. J. Aylsworth,
visited at M. Hogle's last week.

W. Doyle and family have ret-
from visiting his parents at F-

Filling ice boxes is the order
day.

Mrs. Fred Hogle and daughter
left for their home in Manitoba
a pleasant sojourn with friends

Miss Hattie Miller, Switzvil
the coast of her sister. Mrs. E.

Monday, each month, remaining over Tuesday.
All other Mondays at Yorker.

A. S. ASHLEY,
.....**DEN** ST.....
40 YEARS EXPERIENCE
---21 YEARS IN NAPANEE
Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods
Store, Napanee.

THE - DOMINION - BANK
CAPITAL (Paid up) \$2,850,000
RESERVE FUND \$2,850,000
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS
RECEIVED.
INTEREST CREDITED THEREON
HALF-YEARLY.
FARMERS' SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND
ADVANCES MADE THEREON.
T. S. HILL, Manager.
Napanee Branch.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED
Any one sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communication strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Our Inventors' Help, 137-139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 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2269, 2271, 2273, 2275, 2277, 2279, 2281, 2283, 2285, 2287, 2289, 2291, 2293, 2295, 2297, 2299, 2301, 2303, 2305, 2307, 2309, 2311, 2313, 2315, 2317, 2319, 2321, 2323, 2325, 2327, 2329, 2331, 2333, 2335, 2337, 2339, 2341, 2343, 2345, 2347, 2349, 2351, 2353, 2355, 2357, 2359, 2361, 2363, 2365, 2367, 2369, 2371, 2373, 2375, 2377, 2379, 2381, 2383, 2385, 2387, 2389, 2391, 2393, 2395, 2397, 2399, 2401, 2403, 2405, 2407, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, 2423, 2425, 2427, 2429, 2431, 2433, 2435, 2437, 2439, 2441, 2443, 2445, 2447, 2449, 2451, 2453, 2455, 2457, 2459, 2461, 2463, 2465, 2467, 2469, 2471, 2473, 2475, 2477, 2479, 2481, 2483, 2485, 2487, 2489, 2491, 2493, 2495, 2497, 2499, 2501, 2503, 2505, 2507, 2509, 2511, 2513, 2515, 2517, 2519, 2521, 2523, 2525, 2527, 2529, 2531, 2533, 2535, 2537, 2539, 2541, 2543, 2545, 2547, 2549, 2551, 2553, 2555, 2557, 2559, 2561, 2563, 2565, 2567, 2569, 2571, 2573, 2575, 2577, 2579, 2581, 2583, 2585, 2587, 2589, 2591, 2593, 2595, 2597, 2599, 2601, 2603, 2605, 2607, 2609, 2611, 2613, 2615, 2617, 2619, 2621, 2623, 2625, 2627, 2629, 2631, 2633, 2635, 2637, 2639, 2641, 2643, 2645, 2647, 2649, 2651, 2653, 2655, 2657, 2659, 2661, 2663, 2665, 2667, 2669, 2671, 2673, 2675, 2677, 2679, 2681, 2683, 2685, 2687, 2689, 2691, 2693, 2695, 2697, 2699, 2701, 2703, 2705, 2707, 2709, 2711, 2713, 2715, 2717, 2719, 2721, 2723, 2725, 2727, 2729, 2731, 2733, 2735, 2737, 2739, 2741, 2743, 2745, 2747, 2749, 2751, 2753, 2755, 2757, 2759, 2761, 2763, 2765, 2767, 2769, 2771, 2773, 2775, 2777, 2779, 2781, 2783, 2785, 2787, 2789, 2791, 2793, 2795, 2797, 2799, 2801, 2803, 2805, 2807, 2809, 2811, 2813, 2815, 2817, 2819, 2821, 2823, 2825, 2827, 2829, 2831, 2833, 2835, 2837, 2839, 2841, 2843, 2845, 2847, 2849, 2851, 2853, 2855, 2857, 2859, 2861, 2863, 2865, 2867, 2869, 2871, 2873, 2875, 2877, 2879, 2881, 2883, 2885, 2887, 2889, 2891, 2893, 2895, 2897, 2899, 2901, 2903, 2905, 2907, 2909, 2911, 2913, 2915, 2917, 2919, 2921, 2923, 2925, 2927, 2929, 2931, 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4261, 4263, 4265, 4267, 4269, 4271, 4273, 4275, 4

NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY.

To Correspondents.—Persons sending in news from the surrounding district must in their names to correspondence as a rule of good faith, not for publication. If correspondence received without the name attached will not be published.

McINTYRE CORNER'S.

Mr. William Ruttan is doing havoc with his drag-saw on the wood piles bound here. Quite a number from here attended R. Young's sale last Friday. A load of young people from Selby visited Mr. and Mrs. Wesley P. Arp last Thursday evening. Mrs. Mary Ann Lewis went to Kingston on a visit last Saturday. Mrs. Wilson Buck is visiting her mother, Mr. George Clarke, Conway. Mr. Edgar Boice, of Sydenham, is visiting his father, Mr. David Boice. Mr. Robert Stone is making preparations to build a new woodhouse. Messrs. Edde Smith, Jack McDonald and Arnold Buck were in Nanaimo last Friday. Mrs. Miles Buck is visiting at Mr. Rucker Buck's Babcock's Mills. Mr. Emery A. Sharpe has gone to Tawa for a two weeks' visit. Mr. A. C. Miller is able to be around again after being laid up with a bad cold on the leg. Mr. David Keller has arrived home after a three months' stay with friends in Michigan.

CENTREVILLE

A Valentine social was held in the town hall on Friday evening last. A large number attended. A large amount of ice has been ordered away to keep us cool during the coming hot season. Our grist mill is now standing idle; there being some misunderstanding as to the purchasing of it. It is now probable that the courts will have to act a settlement. James Lochhead has the contract for furnishing the wood for the cheese factory. S. Lyons is improving slowly. John Lyons, of Wilberforce, is reviving old acquaintances. Miss A. Barritt has returned home after a prolonged visit with friends in Ontario. Dr. Wilde, of Dundas, is about to arrive here. Putting fire wood is now the order of the day. Visitors: W. Clark, Violet; A. Simpson, Willow Creek; W. Walsh, Lodge, Montana; Mrs. M. Donohue, Forest Mills.

ERNESTOWN STATION.

Rev. W. Guy severs his connection with the Union church here in a few days, much to the regret of many friends. Mortimer Kilgannon has given up mining at Ogish, and taken up residence with his uncle, W. Kilgannon, his place. The social at R. Gilbert's was a decided success. Mr. and Mrs. F. Laidley were "at home" to friends a few evenings ago. Mr. and Mrs. J. Aylsworth, Bath, visited at M. Hogle's last week. V. Doyle and family have returned from visiting his parents at Kingsville. Billingsley is the order of the day. Mrs. Fred Hogle and daughter have for their home in Manitoba after pleasant sojourn with friends here. Miss Hattie Miller, Switzerville, is guest of her sister, Mrs. E. John-

The Grip Leaves Thousands in its Path Weak, Nervous, Dyspeptic, Catarrh Wrecks.



"For Grip and the after effects like debility, nervousness, dyspepsia and other catarrhal conditions resulting from the Grip, in the entire Materia Medica I have found no remedy that equals Peruna for prompt action."—Dr. S.B. Hartman, President The Hartman Sanitarium.

From N.Y. Journal. "During the recent Grip epidemic, claiming a million victims or more, the efficiency of Peruna in quickly relieving this malady and its after effects has been the talk of the continent."

LIKE A DEMON grip has crossed our country, leaving behind scores of physical wrecks.

Victims of catarrh of the head, catarrh of the throat, catarrh of the lungs, catarrh of the stomach, catarrh of the kidneys, catarrh of the pelvic organs, are to be counted by hundreds of thousands. Grip is epidemic catarrh, and sows the seed of chronic catarrh within the system.

This is so true that few grip sufferers are able to make a complete recovery until they have used Peruna.

Never in the history of medicine has a remedy received such unqualified and universal eulogies as Peruna.

A New York Alderman's Experience.

Hon. Joseph A. Flinn, alderman Fifth District, writes from 104 Christopher street, New York City, as follows:

"When a pestilence overtakes our people we take precaution as a nation to preserve the citizens against the dread disease.

"La grippe has entered thousands of our homes this fall, and I noticed that the people who used Peruna were quickly restored, while those who depended on doctor's prescriptions, spent weeks in recovering, leaving them weak and emaciated.

"I had a slight attack of la grippe and at once took Peruna, which drove the

disease out of my system in a few days and did not hinder me from pursuing my daily work.

"I should like to see our Board of Health give it official recognition and have it used generally among our poor sick people in Greater New York."—Joseph A. Flinn.

D. L. Wallace, a charter member of the International Barber's Union, writes from 15 Western avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.:

"Following a severe attack of la grippe I seemed to be affected badly all over. I suffered with a severe backache, indigestion and numerous ills, so I could neither eat nor sleep, and I thought I would give up my work, which I could not afford to do.

"One of my customers who was greatly helped by Peruna advised me to try it, and I procured a bottle the same day. I used it faithfully and felt a marked improvement. During the next two months I took five bottles, and then felt splendid. Now my head is clear, my nerves steady, I enjoy food, and rest well. Peruna has been worth a dollar a dose to me."—D. L. Wallace.

Mr. O. H. Perry, Atchison, Kansas, writes:

"Again, after repeated trials of your medicines, Peruna and Manalin, I give this as my expression of the wonderful

results of your very valuable medicine in its effects in my case after repeated trials.

"First, it cured me of chronic bronchitis of fifteen years' standing by using two bottles of Peruna in January, 1891, and no return of it.

"After I was cured of bronchitis I had la grippe every winter for several winters. But, through the use of Peruna, it got gradually weaker in its severity, until it dwindled down to a mere stupor for two or three days. Now the stupor does not trouble me any more."—O. H. Perry.

A Congressman's Experience.

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Gentlemen—"I am more than satisfied with Peruna, and find it to be an excellent remedy for the grip and catarrh. I have used it in my family and they all join me in recommending it as an excellent remedy."

Very respectfully, George H. White.

If you do not receive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address, Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

FAIR VIEW.

Moving and sewing carpet rags are the order of the day.

George Draup and Percy Madden are going to the west.

Mr. and Mrs. Switzer spent Tuesday at A. D. Snider's.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bennett were "at home" to a number of friends on Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Baker were

DESMOND.

On the evening of Thursday, Feb. 26th, a number of friends waited upon Mrs. James Low and her son, Melbourne, at their home in Desmond, on the eve of their removal from the village. An address signed on behalf of the community by Mrs. L. C. Switzer and Miss Anna R. Bell was read, expressing the neighbors' sincere regret at the esteemed family's removal.

MOSCOW.

A number from here attended Mr. Neilson's sale at Wilton last week, and saw that milch cows sold as high as \$45.

The smallpox cases at Petworth and Yarker have caused quite a bit of excitement in the vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. George Sharpe, Sils-ville, are visiting at Amos Huffman's. Robert Asselstine is able to be out

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l.
Nilling ice-lanes is the order of the
.
frs. Fred. Hogle and daughter have
for their home in Manitoba after
leasant sojourn with friends here.
Miss Hattie Miller, Switzerville, is
guest of her sister, Mrs. E. John-
n.
frs. Bennett has returned from a
longed visit with her sons at
sssa.
Miss Andie Clifford, Bath, at her
her's, M. Clifford, last week.

help the Overworked Heart.—Is the
engine which pumps life through your
em hard pressed, overtaxed, groaning
er its load because disease has clogged
it.
Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is
ure's lubricator and cleanser, and daily
onstrates to heart sufferers that it is
safest, surest and most speedy remedy
; medical science knows—67

ENTERPRISE.

eremiah Lockwood was married to
e Saloma Raymond, by Rev. J.
atherill.
tassel Shire, Yarker Station, is
ending to the Station here, as P. A.
Keown, regular agent, is ill.
A number of young folks spent a
y enjoyable time at the home of
d Fenwick recently.
The concert given by the Swiss Bell
gers in aid of the L. O. L. No 431,
s well attended, and was a decided
cess.
Earl Wagar is home from Albert
lege, Belleville.
Thomas Weatherill is engaged as
k in A. Walker's store.
fr. and Mrs. W. H. Vannest, Mrs.
Lockwood and Nora Lockwood,
nt Sunday at O. C. Jackson's.
Ray Hinchey has returned to the
wburgh High School.
Owing to uncontrollable circum-
nces the band concert has been
poned indefinitely.
ohn Reid shipped hogs on Tuesday,
rch 3rd.

Cry for Help.—A pain in the back is
cry of the kidneys for help. South
erican Kidney Cure is the only cure
hasn't a failure against it in cases of
ght's disease, diabetes, inflammation of
bladder, gravel and other kidney ail-
nts. Don't neglect the apparently
nificant "signs." This powerful
id specific prevents and cures.—70

WILTON.

frs. William Walker, seriously ill
w days ago, is some better.
Stanley Guile, Portland, is visiting
Robert Miller's.
frs. McCombe, Chicago, visiting her
er, Mrs. R. K. Ovens, here, left for
rgston last week.
Miss Laura Homan, Camden East,
ited at Charles Stover's a few days.
Miss Mary Stuart, Utica, N. Y., has
n spending a few days with her
ther.

lervous and Sleepless. There is
one cure and that is plenty of food for the
d and nerves, which is best supplied in
rozone, than which no blood builder, nerve
c or strength producer is better. Ferro-
promotes healthy digestion, which results
nproved nutrition. The blood grows rich
red, furnishes stability to the entire system
the store of nerve force and energy in-
ses daily. A rebuilding of the constitution
"spirits," health and strength, all come
n the use of Ferrozone. This marvellous
vator is sold by Druggists for 50c. a box,
ix boxes for \$2.50. By mail from Poison &
Kingston, Ont.

emaciated.

"I had a slight attack of la grippe and
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Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Baker were
visiting friends here last Sunday.
Marshall Rombo is going west
with Archie Fainbairn.
Thomas Pennell is moving to D.
Dennison's farm.

South American Rheumatic Cure
Cures Rheumatism.—It is safe, harmless
and acts quick—gives almost instant relief
and an absolute cure in from one to three
days—works wonders in most acute forms
of rheumatism. One man's testimony :
"I spent 6 weeks in bed before commencing
its use—4 bottles cured me—66

MILLHAVEN.

Mrs. Oscar Amey quite ill for the
past week, is somewhat improved.
John Baker is also under the doc-
tor's care.
Herbert Finnigan, wife and child,
of St. Clair, Michigan, left for their
home last week after spending the last
month visiting relatives in this
locality.
Mrs. L. Cunningham, Bath, spent
last week at Fred. Wemp's.
Mrs. John Fleming has moved back
to her own house, after spending the
last two years at Stella.

THE PRISONER

Who escapes from jail is by no means
free. He is under the ban of the law
and punishment is written over against
his name. Soon or
late he will be
caught again and
bear added punish-
ment for his short
escape from his cell.

Those who by the
use of palliative
powders and tablets
escape for a time
from the sufferings
of dyspepsia are in
the same condition
as the escaped pris-
oner. Soon or late
they will go back to
the old condition
and pay an added
penalty for tempo-
rary release.

Dr. Pierce's Golden
Medical Discovery
cures dyspepsia
and other diseases
of the stomach and
organs of digestion
and nutrition. Its
cures are lasting.

"For about two years
I suffered from a very obstinate case of dyspep-
sia," writes R. E. Second, Esq., of 13 Eastern
Ave., Toronto, Ontario. "I tried a great
number of remedies without success. I finally lost
faith in them all. I was so far gone that I could
not bear any solid food on my stomach for a long
time; felt melancholy and depressed. Could not
sleep or follow my occupation (tinmith). Some
four months ago a friend recommended your
'Golden Medical Discovery.' After a week's
treatment I had derived so much benefit that I
continued the medicine. I have taken three
bottles and am convinced it has in my case ac-
complished a permanent cure. I can conscien-
tiously recommend it to the thousands of dys-
peptics throughout the land."

Accept no substitute for "Golden Med-
ical Discovery." There is nothing "just
as good" for diseases of the stomach,
blood and lungs.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets stimulate
the liver



"Again, after repeated trials of your
medicines, Peruna and Manalin, I give
this as my expression of the wonderful

DESMOND.

On the evening of Thursday, Feb.
26th, a number of friends waited upon
Mrs. James Low and her son, Mel-
bourne, at their home in Desmond, on
the eve of their removal from the
village. An address signed on behalf
of the community by Mrs. L. C.
Switzer and Miss Anna R. Bell was
read, expressing the neighbors' sincere
regret at the esteemed family's re-
moval. The assistance rendered by
her late husband and herself in the
social sphere, as well as in the church,
has been valued, and their places
would not be easily filled. The ad-
dress closed by a wish that the mother
and son would meet with great pros-
perity. Following this came the pre-
sentation of a gold watch, for which
Mrs. Low and son returned suitable
thanks.

Indigestion, that menace to human
happiness, pitiless in its assaults, and no
respector of persons, has met its conquerer
in South American Nerve. This great
stomach and nerve remedy stimulates
digestion, tones the nerves, aids circulation,
drives out impurities, dispels emaciation,
and brings back the glow of perfect health.
Cures hundreds of "chronics" that have
baffled physicians.—68

MURVALE.

A number from here are attending
the revival meetings at Glenvale.
Our factorymen, Messrs. Armstrong
and Bradshaw, have called on the
patrons here.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Boyce have
returned to New York after a short
visit to his old home here, where Mr.
and Mrs. B. Rose gave them a welcome
reception. Earl is an exemplary
young man, and his many friends wish
him and Mrs. Boyce success in life.

Mrs. J. Young recently visited her
daughter, Mrs. J. Y. Parkhill, King-
ston.

Miss Edith Sharpe, Morven, is the
guest of Miss Mabel Bell.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Irwin spent Wed-
nesday at G. W. Lucas', Maple Lane.

Miss Violet Murton has returned
from a three weeks' visit at Robert
Miller's, Wilton.

Miss Gloria Wallace called on Miss
Pearl Tallent on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Ferguson and
daughter, Maud, spent Thursday at A.
H. Bell's, Westbrooke.

Mrs. James Young has returned
from a lengthy visit at her father's,
R. Thompson, Odessa.

Little Braves.—Old time a quarter-a-
box "Purgers" are quitting the field in
whole battalions. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills
at ten cents a vial are driving them at all
points. Because they act gently, more
effectively, never pain and are easy to take.
Sick Headache succumbs to one dose.—69

Linon cloth was occasionally used
for writing purposes, but was never
very common. Linon manuscripts have
been found folded in mummy cases,
and the Chinese before the invention of
paper used silk and cotton cloth. The
Romans also wrote upon linen. The
use of this material introduced a change
in the manner of writing. The other
substances were rather engraved than
written upon, an iron point being used
for the purpose.

To write upon linen it was necessary
to have some colored fluid which might
get dry and leave a permanent mark.
The first ink used was probably some
sort of soot or lampblack mixed with
size or gum water, and the first instru-
ment answering to our pen was a reed.

be pressed to give you his valuable ad-
vice gratis.

Address Dr. J. Hartman, President of
The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

MOSCOW.

A number from here attended Mr.
Neilson's sale at Wilton last week, and
say that milch cows sold as high as
\$45.

The smallpox cases at Petworth and
Yarker have caused quite a bit of ex-
citement in the vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. George Sharpe, Sills-
ville, are visiting at Amos Huffman's.

Robert Asselstine is able to be out
again after a severe attack of grippe.

Fred Johnson has moved to his
farm, having rented the one he has
left to Mr. Hartman, Violet.

Milkman Lowe has disposed of his
farm, stock and implements and is go-
ing in partnership with Edward
Wagar, general merchant, Enterprise.
Richard Wilson is moving to the farm
he is leaving. Albert Emberly, Cam-
den East, will occupy the place Mr.
Wilson is leaving.

J. W. Burgess, Enterprise, has
bought Thomas Monnichan's farm, and
Mr. Monnichan moves to the farm
lately occupied by Asa Hartman.

Albert Amey has timber out for the
erection of a fine barn this summer.

20 Years of Vile Catarrh.—Chas. O.
Brown, journalist, of Duluth Minn., writes
"I have been a sufferer from Throat, and
Nasal Catarrh for over 20 years, during
which time my head was stopped up and
my condition truly miserable. Within
15 minutes after using Dr. Agnew's Ca-
tarrhal Powder I obtained relief. Three
bottles have almost, if not entirely cured
me." 503.—73

"I don't care to marry—at least not
yet," said the flirt.

"Why not?" asked the matron.

"Because as matters are now I have
the attentions of half a dozen men,
while if I married I would have the
attentions of only one."

"Huh!" exclaimed the matron "You
wouldn't have even that."

The Still Voice.

"Whose voice did he like best, yours
or mine?" asked Miss Kreech.

"I'm not quite sure," replied Miss
Bird. "His remarks were a bit am-
biguous."

"Why, what did he say?"

"He said he liked my voice, but that
yours was better still."

The Bank of England has a pair of
scales so accurate that an ink spot on a
piece of paper visibly affects the bal-
ance.

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is Scrofula—
as ugly as ever since time immemorial.

It causes bunches in the neck, dis-
figures the skin, inflames the mucous
membrane, wastes the muscles, weak-
ens the bones, reduces the power of
resistance to disease and the capacity
for recovery, and develops into con-
sumption.

"Two of my children had scrofula sores
which kept growing deeper and kept them
from going to school for three months.
Ointments and medicines did no good until
I began giving them Hood's Sarsaparilla.
This medicine caused the sores to heal, and
the children have shown no signs of scro-
fula since." J. W. MCGINN, Woodstock, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

will rid you of it, radically and per-
manently, as it has rid thousands.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The new Licensing Act, which was passed last year by the British Parliament, has been operative since Jan. 1. As it represents the strongest effort ever made to prevent excessive indulgence in intoxicating drink short of legislation embodying total prohibition, it is worth while to mark its principal features and the effect of their enforcement. By way of preface, we may recall the fact that as early as 1606 "the loathsome and odious sin of drunkenness," to use the words of the act, passed at that date, was made a statutory offence, and punished by a fine or confinement in the stocks. This law remained on the statute books until 1872, when the Licensing Act of that year made it an offence, punishable on summons by fine, to be found drunk in any public place or on any licensed premises. This law proved ineffective to restrain the sale of liquor to habitual drunkards, because the liquor seller could claim that the drunkenness was not caused on his premises, and the burden of proof lay on his accusers. The new law shifts the burden of proof. If a man is seen to come staggering out of a public house the liquor seller must account for the phenomenon and show his innocence if he can. He is deemed guilty till he can prove himself innocent.

This provision has provoked great indignation among the liquor sellers, who protest that it is impossible to tell how near drunkenness a man may be; that often it is only the last glass that affects him, and that he may not show his drunkenness till he gets out in the fresh air. Let us say, they argue, that a man has taken ten or twenty glasses of whiskey elsewhere, and merely takes his last drink in our premises; is it reasonable to make us bear the whole penalty for his drunkenness? There is no doubt, however, that this feature of the act has had the effect of making liquor sellers exceedingly wary, and has thus answered the purpose of the legislators, who desired to make the procurement of drink by drunkards difficult. We should add that the conviction of a liquor seller not only subjects him personally to punishment, but affixes a bad mark to the public house, and where there are three such marks the license may be forfeited. This is a new and drastic provision, for formerly if a new man took over licensed premises the marks did not count against him and the license was continued.

A still more efficient check to drunkenness is applied by a clause of the new act under which any person, male or female, found drunk in any public place, public building or public vehicle, may be arrested by any one. If when arraigned before a Magistrate the offender is pronounced a habitual drunkard within the meaning of the act, the drunkard is informed that it will be an offence for him to obtain, or attempt to obtain, at any club or licensed premises any intoxicating liquor for a period of three years.

ON THE FARM.

LET THE BRAIN HELP.

There are farmers who rise by three or four o'clock in the morning, and who invariably eat their suppers by artificial light. They are too tired evenings to read papers, so they do not take any; and for the same reason they only answer their wives in drowsy monosyllables. Almost before the supper dishes are cleared away they are off to bed, and are up again as soon as some occult intimation demonstrates that daylight is not so very far away. They do not oil their harnesses, or look after their farm tools, or prune their apple trees or do any of the little hundred and one things that are the real profit of the farm, because they have no time. Work is always crowding them, and they are too tired to make plans between one day's labor and another. And so this work goes on, year after year, and they are scarce able to hold their own. They would put in a few more hours if they could, but already they are robbing both ends of the night, and it is impossible for them to pilfer more. They are too busy and too tired to reason the thing out dispassionately, so they become morose and discontented and disheartened. They have neighbors who are prosperous and successful, and whose children have time to attend school and social gatherings, and they wonder rebelliously, for the neighbors do not work as hard as they. These farmers are doing their best, in their way, to get on in the world; and they are working just as earnestly and lovingly for the welfare of their children as are their prosperous neighbors. But they have never been brought to understand the value of brain and hands.

WORKING TOGETHER.

That labor well planned is half done. They seek prosperity with blind diligence, and failing to grasp it struggle more persistently, more stubbornly, perhaps, more hopelessly than ever. It is hard to reach them, for they and their wives and their children are toiling as only hard-working farmers toil, and they have no faith or time or patience for new ideas. They may work on for years—for a lifetime—in the vicinity of progressive neighbors, and never realize that it is they who are in the fault, and not blind luck. It is incomprehensible to them that their twenty-acre fields of once-hoed corn are less profitable than the five-acre lots of their neighbors, who are careful in the selection of seed and whose crops are hoed again as often as the ground becomes baked. And as it is with corn, so it is with everything else. Their orchards yield only a tithe of those that are pruned and well cared for, and their berry vines and plants soon become choked with weeds and cease to bear. They are ambitious of big fields and big farms and many cultivated acres, and they work as only willing men can work to keep them tilled. But the farms are too large and the fields too broad and the acres too many; and in spite of the hours they rob from sleep their work falls behind as the season advances, and in the fall, when their crops are gathered in, they wonder why their one hundred or two hundred acres yield less than the fifty or seventy-five of their neighbors. And so they go on, working without planning, and only coming to realize by chance, perhaps, that groping hands cannot reach success without the intelligent guidance of brain.

not. If there is, the pruning may be quite vigorous, with care to leave enough of this new wood to form fruit spurs. Remove all limbs that are misshapen, crooked or broken. Take out all that have vertical forks, that is, with one branch directly above the other, for these will split with a heavy crop of fruit. Cut out as much from the center of the tree as from the outside, so as to allow light and sun to enter. Always keep in mind that you want your tree to have a well-shaped top and that cultivation must be done under these trees.

Avoid the very common mistake of cutting down too many large limbs, thinking they will suffice for many smaller ones. The opposite is the right practice. Cut several small limbs farther out rather than remove a large one, except in case there are two large branches close together. A good rule is not to remove a limb larger than 1 to 1½ inches in diameter. In cutting off limbs, make the cut as square as possible, and near the larger limb from which the one to be removed is growing.

There are some precautions to be observed in pruning, for the novice is liable to go to excess in some things. Do not prune too much. Two moderate prunings will do more good than one severe one. In some cases one-half to two-thirds of the top may be cut out, depending upon the thickness of the top. Do not prune when the limbs are frozen. The earlier in the spring the better, but it is fatal to cut a tree when it is frozen. Begin to prune as soon as the season of heavy freezing is past and no danger may be feared from frosts. Finally, do not expect the pruning alone to make your trees to bear a good crop of fruit.

EXPERIMENT STATION.

Agricultural College for the Northwest Territories.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The difficulties that beset new settlers in the Northwest Territories in the matter of adapting their ways to local agricultural conditions will shortly be overcome by the establishment, at Regina, through private intervention, of an agricultural college and experiment station. The necessary funds have been provided to insure the work for a couple of years, and an efficient staff is being engaged to cover a series of three months' courses in the seven main branches of practical agriculture, under the managing directorship of W. H. Coard, LL.D., of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The fee for the short course will be ten dollars, and Dr. Coard has left Ottawa for the West to "spy out the land," and arrange for the commencement of active educational operations. The staff will comprise professors of agriculture, chemistry, veterinary science, dairying, horticulture, and natural history and anatomy; a lecturer on domestic science and cookery, and a bursar and librarian. Dr. Coard will hold the professorship of agriculture and the lectureship on entomology; and the names of the other professors and lecturers will be announced during Dr. Coard's visit to the West. The syllabus will be issued shortly, and the short course will present exceptional opportunities to farmers' sons as well as new settlers to receive an agricultural training of a practical character. The college is being established under substantial patronage, and, while not being inaugurated by either Federal or Provincial Legislatures, will receive the educational support of both.

SULTAN MUST COMPLY.

LEADING MARKETS

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, March 3.—Wheat — dull at 71½c for No. 2 red and white and 71c middle freights — low freights to New York. Goose quiet at 66c bid and 67c asked for No. 2 east. Spring is steady at 71 for No. 1 and 70½c for No. 2 east. Manitoba wheat is steady at 84½ for No. 1 hard Port Huron or Owen Sound. No. 1 hard is quoted at 87½c and No. 1 northern at 86 all rail North Bay, and ½c more grinding in transit.

Flour — Is steady at \$2.65 bid for cars of 90 per cent. patents in buyers' bags east or middle freight. Choice brands are held 15c to 20 higher. Manitoba flour is steady at \$4.40 to \$4.50 for cars of Hungarian patents and \$4.05 to \$4.10 for strong bakers', bags included, on track, Toronto.

Milled — Is steady at \$17 to \$17.50 for cars of shorts and \$16 to \$16.50 for bran in bulk, east or middle freights. Manitoba milled is steady at \$21 to \$22 for cars of shorts and \$19 to \$20 for bran sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley — Is steady at 46½c for No. 3 extra and 48½c to 44c for No. 3 east or middle freights.

Buckwheat — Is steady at 48c to 48½c for No. 2 east.

Rye — Is steady at 51c for No. 1 east and 50c middle freights.

Corn — The market is steady at 46c for Canada yellow west. An African is steady at 52½c to 53c for No. 3 yellow and 52c for No. 3 mixed on the track Toronto.

Oats — Are steady. No. 1 white at 32c quoted at 33c and No. 2 white at 32c east, and No. 3 white at 31½ middle freights.

Oatmeal — Is steady at \$4.05 for cars of bags and \$4.15 for barrels on the track Toronto, and 25c more for broken lots.

Peas — Are steady. No. 2 are quoted at 72c east and at 71c middle freights.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter — There is just enough coming forward to fill the demand and quotations continue steady.

Creamery, prints ... 21c to 23 do solids ... 19c to 20 do do held ... 18c to 20 Dairy, best tubs ... 17c to 18 do medium ... 14c to 15 do common ... 10c to 12 do pound rolls ... 17c to 18 do large rolls ... 16c to 17

Eggs — New laid are coming forward in large quantities and price have a downward tendency; 15c per dozen is spoken of as the bottom price to-day. The demand is no brisk and sales to-day were slow. Quotations are 15c to 16c. Col storage eggs are about steady at 9c but dealers expect a tumble of 1c or so very soon. Lined eggs are practically done. Prices are also nominal at 13c to 14½ per dozen.

Cheese — The market continues steady, with prices unchanged at 13 per lb. for large and 13½ for twins.

Potatoes — More will come forward with the continued mild weather. At present prices are steady at \$1 to \$1.05 for car lots on the track here and \$1.15 to \$1.20 for potatoes out of store.

Baled Hay — The market shows no change. Cars of No. 1 timothy of the track here are quoted at \$9 to \$9.50 per ton.

Baled Straw — Car lots on the track here are still quoted, unchanged at \$5 to \$5.50 per ton.

A still more efficient check to drunkenness is applied by a clause of the new act under which any person, male or female, found drunk in any public place, public building or public vehicle, may be arrested by any one. If when arraigned before a Magistrate the offender is pronounced a habitual drunkard within the meaning of the act, the drunkard is informed that it will be an offence for him to obtain, or attempt to obtain, at any club or licensed premises any intoxicating liquor for a period of three years. It will be illegal for him, either personally or by deputy, to buy a bottle of wine or spirits at a grocer's shop. Meanwhile, all licensed persons and secretaries of clubs within the area in which the court is situated are furnished with the means of identifying the proscribed person, and informed that if drink is supplied to the offender heavy fines will be inflicted on those who supply it. The result is that whoever he is known the offender is absolutely shut off from alcohol. The depressing effect of such a prohibition upon habitual drinkers may be imagined. One arrested person when it was explained to him that he would not be able to get a drink again for the next three years said to the Magistrate:

"Why don't you hang me at once?" From the North of England a report has been published that a blacklisted drunkard committed suicide rather than continue to face further isolation from alcohol.

As might have been expected, the new act has thrown a great deal of extra work upon the police courts, but, eventually, a marked diminution in the charges of drunkenness may be looked for. There is no doubt that the law is being rigorously enforced in the large cities, but it remains to be seen whether it will be carried out in the small country towns and rural districts, where the little public house cannot exist if tippling and drunkenness are prevented. Even in the large cities, of course, the law does not reach the quiet drinker, who, by remaining at home, avoids arrest and the chance of being placed on the blacklist of habitual offenders.

A PIGEON POST ON SHIPS.

The Compagnie Generale Transatlantique is not only trying the wireless telegraph on its ships, the Savoie, but employs a pigeon post which has given satisfaction. Out of twenty-three trials at distances of 150 to 250 miles from land, eighteen succeeded. It is found possible to have news of a ship in this way for twenty-four hours after she leaves and twenty-four hours before she arrives at a port. Moreover, the birds become harder with practice, their sense of orientation or homing instinct grows keener, and the percentage of birds lost is lowered.

OLDEST OF THE OLD.

The oldest inhabited house in the United Kingdom is Dunvegan Castle, in the Isle of Skye, the seat of the McLeods of McLeod, part of which dates from the ninth century, or a couple of hundred years before the conquest by William the Norman.

beard. They are ambitious of big fields and big farms and many cultivated acres, and they work as only willing men can work to keep them tilled. But the farms are too large and the fields too broad and the acres too many, and in spite of the hours they rob from sleep their work falls behind as the season advances, and in the fall, when their crops are gathered in, they wonder why their one hundred or two hundred acres yield less than the fifty or seventy-five of their neighbors. And so they go on, working without planning, and only coming to realize by chance, perhaps, that groping hands cannot reach success without the intelligent guidance of brain.

DUAL PURPOSE COWS.

Strange theories are being propounded in these latter days by one and another as to how these dual purpose cows shall be bred, writes Prof. Thomas Shaw. One of the most recent of those theories is the wretched one that in order to get dual purpose cattle, an extreme type of a beef bull should be mated with an extreme type of a dairy cow. The theory claims that if the progeny is a male it will make a good meat producer, and if it is a female it will make a good milk producer. This fallacy assumes, first, that the features of external form take chiefly after the male, and the features of internal function take chiefly after the female, whereas the truth is, that the whole organism, external and internal, inherits in the greatest degree the properties and the qualities of the parent that is most potent, that is to say, the parent that is most purely bred.

This would mean that mating such a sire, if purely bred, regardless of inheritance in dairy power from the more recent of his dams, with a good dairy cow of mixed breeding, would give all her progeny a bias in favor of meat production. This theory also ignores the further fact that if two highly bred animals were mated thus, in the absence of affinity in the dominant blood elements, there would be a tendency to reversion. There would in those instances be no saying what the progeny would be. The unfortunate thing about this absolutely untenable theory is that some well-meaning men are holding it up to the gaze of the multitude, many of whom do not know any better. Wherever it is so held up, it ought to be ridiculed through and through with the shot and shell of condemnation.

Others claim that the dual cow, however bred, is a sport. This would involve the assumption that 91 Red Poll cows in the herd of Garrett Taylor, Whittingham, England, which in 1893 gave an average of 5,116 pounds of milk, were all sports. In fact, it would involve the assumption that nearly all the females of the Red Poll and Brown Swiss breeds were sports. The true idea is that dual purpose cattle are to be bred as all other cattle are bred, that is to say, by using sires and dams of dual purpose types. And the sooner breeders settle down to this thought the sooner will the country be filled with this most valuable class of cattle.

I have often wondered during recent years at the patience and meekness, and shall I add apparent want of spirit, shown by those who avowedly breed dual purpose cattle. They have meekly allowed the men who have had the unblushing cheek to stigmatize their animals as a myth, a delusion and a snare, to unfurl their banners and march over the land without even throwing down to them a challenge.

PRUNING OLD APPLE TREES.

Look over your trees and note whether there is much new wood or

ship on entomology; and the names of the other professors and lecturers will be announced during Dr. Coard's visit to the West. The syllabus will be issued shortly, and the short course will present exceptional opportunities to farmers' sons as well as new settlers to receive an agricultural training of a practical character. The college is being established under substantial patronage, and, while not being inaugurated by either Federal or Provincial Legislatures, will receive the educational support of both.

SULTAN MUST COMPLY.

No Loophole by Which He May Evade Reforms.

The correspondent of the London Times in Paris says provision has been made in case of the Sultan's procrastination in carrying out the theme of reform in Macedonia, and arrangements will probably be made with a view to ascertaining beyond doubt whether or not the administration improvements agreed upon are actually carried out. The possibility of the Sultan evading his pledges is precluded, and he finds himself in the presence of a situation that leaves no alternative but compliance. All the great powers concerned in the Berlin treaty are insisting with equal earnestness upon better government in Macedonia.

The Times' Sofia correspondent says the Macedonian reform scheme may be regarded as embodying the maximum that the Sultan would accept and the minimum that the powers could propose without rendering the reforms altogether illusory. The main defect in the scheme is the absence of any arrangement to enable the powers to exercise even indirect control over the administration of the vilayets. The recommendation that the Ottoman Government should without delay find means of compelling Albions to respect the laws probably provoked hilarity in the Yildiz Kiosk.

A DAILY SERVICE.

C. P. E. Arranges With Northern Navigation Co.

A despatch from Montreal says: As the result of an important conference, held between the officials of the Canadian Pacific and the Northern Navigation Company an agreement has been effected in connection with the lake fleets of the C. P. R. and the Northern Navigation Company, by which a new daily steamship service will be inaugurated at the opening of navigation in the spring between the ports of Port Arthur and Fort William, on Lake Superior, and the Ontario ports of Owen Sound, Sarnia, Collingwood, and Midland. The Northern Navigation has been able by the enlargement of its lake fleet to arrange for this daily service. Their steamers, the Huron, the Empire, the Monarch will alternate with the three vessels flying the Canadian Pacific flag in the constitution of this daily service.

HALF A SQUARE BURNED.

\$2,000,000 Fire in Cincinnati, Ohio.

A despatch from Cincinnati, Ohio, says:—This city was visited by a fire on Thursday that destroyed one-half of a square in the centre of the business district, and caused a loss of over \$2,000,000. There are approximately 400 losers. The burning embers were carried for miles, the Kentucky suburbs being covered with them. It was noon before the fire was under control. A general conflagration was narrowly averted. Although there were reports of missing persons, it is not believed there was any loss of life.

nal at 13c to 14c per dozen.

Cheese — The market continues steady, with prices unchanged at 1 per lb. for large and 13½c for two.

Potatoes — More will come forward with the continued mild weather. At present prices are steady at \$1 to \$1.05 for car lots on track here and \$1.15 to \$1.20 potatoes out of store.

Baled Hay — The market shows change. Cars of No. 1 timothy the track here are quoted at \$9 \$9.50 per ton.

Baled Straw — Car lots on track here are still quoted unchanged at \$5 to \$5.50 per ton.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, March 3.—There was active demand in the Western Canada Market to-day for butchers' cat and in one or two instances good prices were paid for good descensions of these, as the light recel have of late caused many of butchers to be short of supplies, consequently all offerings sold. quality on the whole was fair good, but in exporters' the bulk the offerings were of only medium fair grades, and picked lots were scarce. The top price to-day in was \$4.70 per cwt. Many exporters have at their disposal only limited space, and this, combined with weaker cables from England is driving them to buy more cautiously. The prices in the country are high, the farmers preferring to hold their cattle a while longer in hope of obtaining better prices for the before spring. Sheep were steady. Lambs continue in brisk demand; prices for choice ones were firm maintained, and it was reported that \$6 was paid for those of prime quality. The strong and advancing market for them in Buffalo is the cause of the appreciation in Hogs were unchanged.

The following is the range of quotations:—

Exporters' cattle—	Per 100
Choice.....	\$4.25
Medium.....	4.00
Light.....	4.00
Bulls.....	3.75
Butchers'—	
Choice.....	4.00
Medium.....	3.40
Heifers.....	3.90
Bulls.....	3.00
Cows.....	2.50
Feeders.....	3.75
Stockers.....	3.50
Canners.....	2.00
Sheep—	
Lambs.....	4.50
Dwes.....	3.50
Bucks.....	2.50
Calves, each.....	2.00
Calves, per 100 lbs.....	4.50
Hogs—	
Sows.....	4.50
Stags.....	2.00
Selects, 100 to 200 lbs.....	6.00
Thick fats.....	5.75
Lights.....	5.75

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKETS.

Buffalo, March 3. — Flour steady. Wheat firmer; fair inquiry for No. 1 white, 80c; No. 2 red, spring, light demand; No. 1 78c. Corn firm; No. 2 yellow, No. 2 corn, 51½c. Oats steady; 2 white, 42c; No. 2 mixed, 4 Barley, 54c to 60c, to arrive; 56 63c spot. Rye, No. 1, in store,

EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKET.

London, March 3. — Wheat, 1 er of cargoes waiting at outports offered for sale, 1; wheat, on past buyers indifferent operators; per No. 1 hard Manitoba, passage, 9d paid. Corn, on passage, but steady. Corn, parcel American, 21s paid; La Plata low, rye terms, April and May, 1½d paid. Corn, parcel mixed, erican, about due, 20s 7½d paid.

LEADING MARKETS.

e Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Ontario, March 8.—Wheat — Is at 71½c for No. 2 red and white and 71c middle freights and freights to New York. Goose is at 66c bid and 67c asked for No. 2 east. Spring is steady at 71c No. 1 and 70½c for No. 2 east. Manitoba wheat is steady at 84½c No. 1 hard Port Huron and on Sound. No. 1 hard is quoted 87½c and No. 1 northern at 86c, rail North Bay, and ½c more ending in transit.

Flour — Is steady at \$2.65 bid for 50 per cent. patents in buy-ers bags east or middle freights. Choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady at 40 to \$4.50 for cars of Hungar-ian patents and \$4.05 to \$4.10 for long bakers', bags included, on the Ck. Toronto.

Milled — Is steady at \$17 to \$17.50 for cars of shorts and \$16 to \$16.50 for bran in bulk, east or mid-dle freights. Manitoba milled is steady at \$21 to \$22 for cars of shorts and \$19 to \$20 for bran, bags included, Toronto freights.

Barley — Is steady at 46½c for No. 3 extra and 48½c to 44c for No. 2 east or middle freights.

Buckwheat — Is steady at 48c to 49c for No. 2 east.

Oats — Is steady at 51c for No. 2 white and 50c middle freights.

Corn — The market is steady at 52½c for Canada yellow west. Amer-ican is steady at 52½c to 53c for No. 3 yellow and 52c for No. 3 mix-on on the track Toronto.

Beans — Are steady. No. 1 white are quoted at 38c and No. 2 white at 37c east, and No. 3 white at 31½c middle freights.

Peas — Are steady. No. 2 are quot-ed at 72c east and at 71c middle freights.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter — There is just enough stuff coming forward to fill the demand and quotations continue steady.

Eggs — New laid are coming for-ward in large quantities and prices have a downward tendency; 15c per dozen is spoken of as the bottom price to-day. The demand is not

lax and sales to-day were slow. Quotations are 15c to 16c. Cold storage eggs are about steady at 9c, but dealers expect a tumble of 1c or very soon. Lined eggs are prac-tically done. Prices are also nomi-nal at 13c to 14c per dozen.

Cheese — The market continues steady, with prices unchanged at 13c per lb. for large and 13½c for twins.

Potatoes — More will come for-ward with the continued mild weath-er. At present prices are steady \$1 to \$1.05 for ear lots on the track here and \$1.15 to \$1.20 for tatatoes out of store.

Baled Hay — The market shows no change. Cars of No. 1 timothy on the track here are quoted at \$9 to \$10 per ton.

Baled Straw — Car lots on the track here are still quoted unchang-ed at \$5 to \$5.50 per ton.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Antwerp, March 8. — Close — Wheat — spot, steady; No. 2 red winter, 16½ pfennigs. Corn, spot American mixed, 21 marks 9 pfennigs. Flour, spot Minneapolis, 25 marks 6 pfennigs.

THE MAN WHO ADVERTISES.

In the Majority of Cases He is the Man Who Wins.

In this age of commercial aggres-siveness the man who advertises stands out in bold head lines, and in the majority of cases is the man who wins. This branch of his busi-ness requires as careful watching and directing as the finances; in fact, there is a better opportunity to ex-ercise good judgment in the adver-tisement department than in the fi-nancial, because the possibilities of the former are unlimited, while the latter is limited to a simple record of actual transactions. Your adver-tising will not take care of itself, and the man who ventures into the field without any regard to that fact will squander both valuable time and money. But it must be remem-bered that advertising means more than "space" buying.

It is not sufficient to acquire space in a newspaper and announce that Brown & Co., grocers, are prepared to supply their many customers with staple and fancy groceries, coal oil, etc. The fact that they are grocers would convey that. Their space should be filled with new, crisp facts, and full of life; facts that are sure to "hit" someone.

It is well to take one individual line at a time, and so thoroughly idealize it that the reader is attract-ed in a manner which touches his or her palate and induces them to try the article advertised. Results may be a little slow in coming to the sur-face, but it cannot but have its effect, and the merchant soon feels the new impulse of life, while his competitor, who follows out old lines and does not do any shouting, gradually lags behind and takes up a position in the rearguard of the commercial column.

Printer's ink is undoubtedly the great modern force; that fact is generally conceded, but it must be backed up by good home influences. For instance, by tasty and forceful window and shop dressing. Brown & Co. have taffy candy to sell, if they dress their windows with 1,000 sticks of the delicacy one is more in-clined to go in and buy than if they incidentally place one stick in their window along with an assortment of canned goods, etc. The 1,000 sticks give the impression that this place is the headquarters for taffy candy, and to the palate of the buy-er will taste all the sweeter. The argument lies with the 1,000 sticks, and is applicable to any line. Such is human nature, and as Josh Billings said: "People is queer." By meeting this contingency one is hardly open to criticism. You have the goods to sell, and your study should be how to attract the buyer.

The issuing from time to time of "cut" price lists is like boring holes in the bottom of your boat; you will sink sooner or later. There is no room for argument along this line. History has demonstrated this theory and settled it for all time.

Be original, forceful and crisp. Strive to win the respect and con-fidence of the public. Keep your prices up to a profitable basis, and advertise. Do this and your name is not likely ever to appear in the list of commercial delinquents.—J. D. Roberts in the Canadian Grocer.

BRITISH M.P.'s COMING.

Government Will Make Special Ar-rangements.

PAYABLE GOLD REEFS.

Discoveries in the Rand Will Help to Pay War Debt.

A despatch from Johannesburg says: The Cinderella Deep bore-hole has struck the conglomerate body of the main reef at a depth of 3,809 feet. At the bottom it is 16½ feet wide, 4 feet of which has given as-says of 10 dwt. and 12½ dwt. The "strike" is of general interest, as it proves that payable gold reefs ex-ist under the whole of the town-ships of Boksburg and Vogelfontein, which immediately adjoin the north-ern boundary of the Cinderella Deep property. The mining rights under these townships belong to the Gov-ernment, and are included among the special assets which it is intended eventually to realize towards re-deeming the Transvaal's contribu-tion to the war debt. The town-ships are equal in area to 160 min-ing claims, and assuming they are only half the value of the claims be-longing to the adjacent outcrop mines, this asset alone would pro-vide over a million and a half to-wards the reduction of the Trans-vaal's thirty millions war loans. The strike is also important as affording further proof of the continuation of payable reefs into the deeper levels. The feature in this case is the great width of the reef. This, taken in conjunction with the results from the Turf Club bore-hole, goes to demon-strate that the intervening area of fourteen miles of deeper levels is auriferous.

ENGLAND SWEEP BY GALES.

Buildings Blown Down in the Streets of London.

A despatch from London says: A severe gale prevailed here and along the coast on Wednesday night, caus-ing much damage to property. In this city trees were uprooted, walls of buildings in course of construc-tion were blown down, and many houses were unroofed. The Chatham and Dover Railroad was blocked for a considerable time by a brick shed which had been blown across its tracks. It required several hours for workmen to remove the debris. It is estimated that the wind attained a velocity of between sixty and seventy miles an hour at times during the night. This morning, however, the gale is abating. The gale was very severe along the coasts, and it is feared that a number of vessels have been lost. A telegram received early in the morning at Lloyd's report-ed the first disaster. The British steamship Monadnock, Captain Woods, bound from Blythe for Bos-ton, with a cargo of coal, was driv-en ashore on the Isle of Man. Her crew were rescued with much difficul-ty by the life-savers. The vessel is well up, and it is believed that she will be a total loss. She was 2,792 tons net register.

TO ATTACK YUKON PRICES.

Cold Storage Facilities Along Yu-kon Route.

A despatch from Ottawa says: It is claimed that the fabulous prices for perishable articles in the Yukon are caused by the enormous deter-ioration of such merchandise en route. The Government has been informed that the establishing of cold storage facilities along the Yu-kon route offers a splendid field for private enterprise. The question of refrigerator accommodation on one or two of the boats between Van-couver and Skaguay, refrigerator cars on the White Pass Railway, and cold storage equipment at White Horse will probably be taken up by Prof. Robertson, of the Department of Agriculture, by special request.

DOG SAVED HIS LIFE.

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

Dairying is on the decrease in Manitoba.

Ottawa's estimated expenditure for the current year is \$818,350.

Victoria, B.C., Council is being urged to provide more parks for the city.

There are now 1,464,726 acres of ungranted Crown Lands in Nova Scotia.

The budget of the Manitoba treas-urer shows a surplus of \$289,686 and gross revenue of \$1,890,720.

The Canadian General Electric Co. will spend half a million dollars in Peterboro this year for new build-ings and plant.

Walter Herbert, who figured un-pleasantly in the Sifton trial for murder, is reported to have been converted by the Salvation Army.

During the last year 105 com-panies were incorporated by letters patent to do business in Canada. Their aggregate capital amounted to \$51,202,800.

Vancouver College is taking steps to secure one of the Rhodes scholar-ships, and claims to be the only col-lege in the province to comply with the conditions.

The Saskatchewan Valley Land Co. has sold 65,000 acres of land, almost the last they possess, to Wm. Pearson & Co., of Winnipeg, at \$5 an acre.

Things are being rushed at the Deseronto car works. They are busy now on a lot of stock cars for the Intercolonial Railway, and when they are finished work will com-mence on a large order for box cars for the same railway.

The Montreal City Council will ask the approaching session of the Que-bec Legislature for power to enact a law prohibiting children under 16 from attending theatres, circuses, etc., unless accompanied by parents or guardians.

FOREIGN.

The first of the all-British settlers party for Saskatoon will sail March 31st.

It is proposed to amend the con-stitution of the Netherlands so as to permit women to vote.

The British steam collier Otter Caps was driven ashore off Founte-not, France, and her crew and pas-sengers, numbering thirty, drowned.

The deaths registered last week in 76 great towns of England and Wales corresponded to an annual rate of 18.1 per 1,000 of their ag-gregate populations, which is esti-mated at 15,075,023 persons in the middle of this year.

It has been stated that the royal visit to Edinburgh will probably take place during the latter part of April, shortly after Easter, when the King and Queen may reside a week or ten days at Holyrood House.

At a conference of the National Committee of Organized Labor at Birmingham, a draft of a bill for universal old age pensions was ap-proved. The bill provides for the payment by the State of a pension of 5s a week for everyone 65 years and upwards.

The Highland Society of London is to entertain representative offi-cers of the Highland regiments and corps who served in South Africa at a welcome home banquet in the great hall of the Hotel Cecil on Sat-urday, 21st March, the 125th anni-versary of the society.

Five murders. the victims of which

at 13c to 14c per dozen.
 cheese — The market continues
 adly, with prices unchanged at 13c
 lb. for large and 13½c for twins.
 potatoes — More will come for-
 ward with the continued mild weat-
 er. At present prices are steady
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 track here are quoted at \$9 to
 50 per ton.
 aled Straw — Car lots on the
 ck here are still quoted unchang-
 ed \$5 to \$5.50 per ton.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

oronto, March 3.—There was an
 ive demand in the Western Cattle
 rket to-day for butchers' cattle,
 in one or two instances good
 es were paid for good descrip-
 es of these, as the light receipts
 e of late caused many of the
 chers to be short of supplies, con-
 sequently all offerings sold. The
 lity on the whole was fairly
 d, but in exporters' the bulk of
 offerings were of only medium to
 grades, and picked lots were
 re. The top price to-day in these
 e \$4.70 per cwt. Many exporters
 e at their disposal only limited
 ce, and this, combined with
 rker cables from England is caus-
 ing them to buy more cautiously.
 e prices in the country are still
 h, the farmers preferring to feed
 in cattle a while longer in hopes
 obtaining better prices for them
 re spring. Sheep were steady.
 nbs continue in brisk demand; the
 es for choice ones were firmly
 intained, and it was reported
 e \$6 was paid for those of extra
 ne quality. The strong and ad-
 eeing market for them in Buffalo
 he cause of the appreciation here.
 gs were unchanged.

he following is the range of quo-
 tions :—

Butchers' cattle—	Per 100 lbs.	
choice.....	\$4.25	\$4.75
medium.....	4.00	4.25
light.....	4.00	4.00
ulls.....	3.75	0.00
chers—		
choice.....	4.00	4.35
edium.....	3.40	4.00
fers.....	3.90	0.00
ulls.....	3.00	3.50
ows.....	2.50	3.40
eders.....	3.75	0.00
tockers.....	3.50	3.65
anners.....	2.00	2.60
ep—		
ombs.....	4.50	6.00
wes.....	3.50	4.25
ucks.....	2.50	3.25
ves, each.....	2.00	10.00
ves, per 100 lbs.....	4.50	6.00
gs—		
ows.....	4.50	5.00
lags.....	2.00	4.00
elects, 100 to 200 lbs	6.00	0.00
hick fats.....	5.75	0.00
lights.....	5.75	0.00

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKETS.

Buffalo, March 3. — Flour steady.
 at firmer; fair inquiry for red;
 1 white, 80c; No. 2 red, 80c;
 ng, light demand; No. 1 hard,
 Corn firm; No. 2 yellow, 52c;
 2 corn, 51½c. Oats steady; No.
 hite, 42c; No. 2 mixed, 40½c.
 ley, 54c to 60c, to arrive; 56c to
 spot. Rye, No. 1, in store, 59c.

EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS.

London, March 3. — Wheat, num-
 of cargoes waiting at outports, of-
 1 for sale, 1; wheat, on passage,
 rs indifferent operators; parcels,
 1 hard Manitoba, passage, 80s
 paid. Corn, on passage, quiet
 steady. Corn, parcel mixed
 rican, 21s paid; La Plata yel-
 rye terms, April and May, 20s
 paid. Corn, parcel mixed
 an, about due, 20s 7½d paid.

in the bottom of your boat ; you
 will sink sooner or later. There is
 no room for argument along this
 line. History has demonstrated this
 theory and settled it for all time.
 Be original, forceful and crisp.
 Strive to win the respect and con-
 fidence of the public. Keep your
 prices up to a profitable basis, and
 advertise. Do this and your name
 is not likely ever to appear in the
 list of commercial delinquents.—J. D.
 Roberts in the Canadian Grocer.

BRITISH M.P.'s COMING.
Government Will Make Special Ar-
rangements.

A despatch from Ottawa says :—
 As a number of the members of the
 British Chambers of Commerce, who
 will attend the Congress of Cham-
 bers of Commerce of the Empire,
 which is to meet in Montreal in July
 or August next, are also members of
 the Imperial House, the Federal au-
 thorities will take every means to
 enable the visitors to inspect the
 country as far as possible. It is ex-
 pected that Parliament will vote a
 substantial sum towards the ex-
 penses of the Congress. The rumor
 which has lately been current that
 Canada had invited the members of
 the British Parliament to visit the
 Dominion probably arose from the
 personnel of the delegation. It is,
 however, considered that Mr. Smart,
 Deputy Minister of the Interior, who
 is at present in England, may have
 tendered such an invitation.

LANDS UP IN PRICE.

The C. P. R. Guards Against Spec-
ulation.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:
 A readjustment in the price of Cana-
 dian Pacific Railway lands has been
 made for Saskatchewan and North
 Alberta by which all the C. P. R.
 holdings in those localities are to be
 handled at the uniform price of \$5
 per acre. A great deal of this land
 was held at \$5 per acre previous to
 the readjustment but the majority
 was \$4 per acre, and the raise in
 price affects some millions of acres.
 The reason given by the C. P. R.
 land department for the raise is that
 speculators were buying up very
 largely, with the expectation that
 there would be a big rush of immi-
 gration there this spring.

AMEN SHOUTER ENJOINED.

Ordered by the Court to Keep Still
at Revival Meetings.

A despatch from Columbus, Ohio,
 says: Isaac Tenant has been sup-
 pressed by the United Brethren of
 Mount Gilad for calling out "Amen"
 too loud at revival meetings. Isaac
 was always seated close to the
 front, and in the excess of his piety
 his ejaculations reverberated through
 the church. His voice grated on the
 ears of other members of the flock,
 and they put a stop to it by injunc-
 tion. The court allowed a restrain-
 ing order, but later modified it in
 such a manner that Tenant had the
 privilege of attending meetings but
 had to worship in silence. Tenant
 is wealthy and has employed law-
 yers, who will carry the case to the
 Supreme Court.

FEW LEFT IN JAIL.

Number of Irish Political Prison-
ers Has Dwindled.

A despatch from London says: A
 telegram from Dublin to the Times
 says that of the thirty-six persons
 awaiting or undergoing Crimes Act
 sentences, whose names William
 O'Brien published in his newspaper,
 some weeks ago under the heading
 "Roll of Honor," not more than
 four are now in jail.

is claimed that the fabulous prices
 for perishable articles in the Yukon
 are caused by the enormous deterio-
 ration of such merchandise en
 route. The Government has been
 informed that the establishing of
 cold storage facilities along the Yu-
 kon route offers a splendid field for
 private enterprise. The question of
 refrigerator accommodation on one
 or two of the boats between Van-
 couver and Skaguay, refrigerator cars
 on the White Pass Railway, and cold
 storage equipment at White Horse
 will probably be taken up by Prof.
 Robertson, of the Department of
 Agriculture, by special request.

DOG SAVED HIS LIFE.

Crew of Canadian Vessel Mutiny
at Havana.

A despatch from Havana says:
 Three of the crew of the Canadian
 barkentine Persia, which arrived here
 last Sunday with a cargo of lum-
 ber, on Friday attacked Capt. Cogswell,
 of Nova Scotia, and Mate Leblanc,
 of Cape Breton, with knives, and
 both received serious stab wounds.
 The police sergeant of the port says
 that the men complained of bad treat-
 ment by the captain during the voyage.
 Capt. Cogswell denies this, and says
 that the men refused to work on Thurs-
 day. The captain owns a large New-
 foundland dog, and it is stated that
 the animal defended his master when he
 was attacked.

WITH UNIFORM PLANTS.

British Railways Propose to In-
stall Electricity.

A despatch from London says :—
 At a great conference now being
 held here, attended by the consult-
 ing engineers of all the British rail-
 ways, it has been decided to secure
 perfect uniformity in electrical
 plants, so that the rolling stock
 and electric motors of the various
 companies will be able to travel over
 any of the lines. It is the intention
 of all the great lines in and about
 London to adopt electrical power in
 the near future, as far as the sub-
 urban traffic is concerned. This will
 do away with the presence of steam
 in the tunnels around London, puri-
 fying the air and freeing it from
 smoke.

BRITAIN BUYS SHIPS?

Argentine Legation in London
Ignorant of Sale.

A despatch from London says:
 Members of the Argentine Legation
 profess to have no information con-
 cerning the reported sale of the cru-
 isers Rivadavia and Moreno, now un-
 der construction at Genoa, to the
 British Government.

A despatch from Rome stated that
 the British Government had pur-
 chased the cruisers Rivadavia and
 Moreno, and also the cruisers Con-
 stitution and Libertad, now being
 built in England for Chili.

MUSKRATS FLOOD A TOWN.

Undermine the Reservoir at Shel-
ton, Conn.

A despatch from Derby, Conn.,
 says: Muskrats burrowing beneath
 the foundations of the dam to the
 highest reservoir of the Shelton Wa-
 ter Company, let out the town wa-
 ter on Wednesday morning, which
 swept away a second dam and an
 immense flood descended upon the
 village of Shelton, damaging prop-
 erty to the amount of about \$50,000.
 The reservoir which burst has been
 built over twenty years, and was be-
 lieved to be as solid as rock. The
 peculiar thing about the accident is
 that the heavy granite wall of this
 reservoir is still standing, and all
 the water passed beneath it.

or ten days at Holyrood House.

At a conference of the National
 Committee of Organized Labor at
 Birmingham, a draft of a bill for
 universal old age pensions was ap-
 proved. The bill provides for the
 payment by the State of a pension
 of 5s a week for everyone 65 years
 and upwards.

The Highland Society of London
 is to entertain representative offi-
 cers of the Highland regiments and
 corps who served in South Africa at
 a welcome home banquet in the
 great hall of the Hotel Cecil on Sat-
 urday, 21st March, the 125th anni-
 versary of the society.

Five murders, the victims of which
 were all women and two of them his
 wives, is the revolting record of A-
 bert Knapp, of Hamilton, Ohio,
 given the other day in a sworn con-
 fession before Mayor Bosch. The
 murder of his third wife, Annie God-
 dard Knapp, which led to his arrest
 at Indianapolis, was done for no ap-
 parent reason.

Grip is epidemic in New York.
 All the hospitals are crowded and at
 Bellevue people are being turned
 away. The court rooms in Brooklyn
 are being disinfected, and the school-
 rooms may be treated likewise.
 Twelve deaths from the disease were
 reported last week, and 46 since
 January.

"JOHN BULL'S" HEIGHT.

Below will be found the statistics
 of the average height of 10,000 Eng-
 lish boys and men. At the age of
 seventeen these averaged 5 feet 8
 inches in height; at the age of 22,
 5 feet 9 inches. At seventeen they
 weighed 142 lbs.; at 22, 153 lbs. No
 nation is increasing in height and
 weight so rapidly as the British. In
 50 years the average has gone up
 for the whole nation from 5 feet 7½
 inches to 5 feet 8½ inches. The av-
 erage height of the British upper
 classes at 30 years old is 5 feet 8½
 inches; of the farm laborer, 5 feet 7
 3-5 inches. The criminal class
 brings down the average, as their
 height is but 5 feet 5-5½ inches.

LAKE COVERED WITH SALT.

Probably the most remarkable lake
 in the world is one with a coating of
 salt that completely conceals the
 water. It may be seen at any time
 during the year, fully exposed, being
 seen at its best when the sun is
 shining upon it. This wonderful
 body is one of the saltiest of the
 salt lakes, and is situated near Ob-
 dorsk, Siberia. The lake is nine
 miles wide and seventeen long. The
 salt coat increases six inches every
 year. The many islands with which
 the lake is studded are said to act
 as braces and to help to keep the
 arched salt crust in position.

AN OLD PLUMBER.

There has just been buried at
 Lodz, in Poland, a centenarian named
 Jacole Belcher, for whom a "re-
 cord" might, almost certainly be
 claimed. According to the Cracow
 papers he was a plumber and had
 reached his 116th year. That alone
 should carry him high in the list of
 "Old Parrs," but the effect — if fact
 it be — which is probably without
 precedent is that at the age of 112
 he was still following his trade. At
 this time he fell from the roof of a
 house, where he was repairing some
 lead piping, and sustained injuries
 which disabled him for the past
 three years.

OLD MAID INSURANCE.

Ladies in Denmark can insure
 against a failure to marry. They
 pay stated sums every year, and
 should they marry before they are
 forty, what they have paid in goes
 to the less fortunate. After they
 are forty they receive pensions for
 life.

NEVER RUN INTO DEBT.

Avoid It As You Would Pestilence or Famine.

[Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Three, by Wm. Bailly, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.]

A despatch from Chicago says:—Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage preached from the following text:—Romans xiii, 8, "Owe no man anything." One day a famous scholastic clergyman was talking to a noted practical preacher, "How is it," said he, "that you can collect such great audiences to hear you preach? I have one of the best private libraries in the world. I spend at least ten hours a day in my study with my books, and yet the people prefer to hear you preach instead of me. They want to hear your sermons, although you do not work a third as hard upon them as I do. Half of your days are spent in calling and in wandering about the streets and in the stores." "Ah," answered the practical minister to his scholastic friend, "the difference between us is that you read books, while I study the stuff out of which books are made. You breathe the atmosphere of musty tomes; I, by close association, study the hearts of the men and women with whom I come in contact. You translate epitaphs of dead men; I analyze the troubles and temptations and sins of living men; I sit with them at the table; I go with them to their stores; then, when I begin to discuss their trials and temptations, they naturally want to come and hear me preach."

OFFSPRING OF PRIDE.

Debt is generally the offspring of pride. The bare necessities of life are very small. Nearly every man can make enough money to provide for these necessities if he will only work hard, do his best and not waste his income on useless extravagances. Henry Ward Beecher once made the declaration that a man could feed himself and wife and a family of growing children upon \$1.50 per week. For making this statement Mr. Beecher was sharply arraigned by thousands of critics. Many newspaper editorials affirmed that the Plymouth pastor was advocating the reduction of the laborers' salaries to 25 cents a day. He was not attempting any such thing. What Mr. Beecher tried to prove was this: The bare necessities of life are very small; therefore most people can provide for their actual needs if they will only be energetic and at the same time be frugal.

But this frugality, in many cases, pride will not permit them to practice. Pride, with the smiling, supercilious face and bediamonded finger, usually comes to the young man's home with such insinuating words as these: "My friend, you have no right to rear your family as you are doing. You should not allow your wife to stand behind a counter or to live in the back room of the store with her two babies, as your mother once did. This is a different age from that in which your father started out. If you do not let your children grow up in a respectable neighborhood and go to refined and expensive private schools, then their youthful associates will be bad, and refined people will have nothing to do with them." So the young man, who was making a humble income and was on the highroad to ultimate financial success, hires a private

inherited even before they are born. They are born with a propensity for lying, for stealing, for inebriety, which they are seldom able to eradicate. But, though these children may not be able to overcome their evil tendencies in their own strength, they can overcome them by the help of a supernatural power, which is offered to all who are tempted.

WILLFULLY RUNNING INTO DEBT.

Willful debt is that kind of debt into which many allow themselves to run through useless and sinful extravagances. While the young man is being financially ground to pieces by the upper and nether millstones of this kind of debt what is often the most natural thing for him to do? Ask that young collector who is taking some of his employer's money to win, as he foolishly thinks, a fortune at the gambler's wheel. He is not at heart a bad young man. He intends to pay that money back. He expects to use it only for a little while and then return it with interest after he has escaped from the clutches of merciless debt. Ask that young embezzler who has just felt the heavy hand of the law placed upon his shoulder. Did he ever expect that the late suppers, the theatre tickets and the attendance at the races would yet end in a prison cell? No, no! He was led as a lamb to the slaughter by the evil worryings of debt, accumulating debt.

When a man needlessly and willfully runs into debt, he opens the sluice gates of falsehood. He professes his willingness to clasp hands with deception and deceit. The debtor says to his creditor, "I have no money this morning, but I will pay you next week." His words are false; he has no intention of paying next week. The debtor says: "I am now trying to sell some land. The deal is almost closed; then I will send you a check." The debtor knows he is a falsifier; he has gone land to sell.

One of the dearest friends I ever had by this curse of running into debt became a moral degenerate. He went to another friend and borrowed \$600 and gave as security some cattle which he professed to own at that time in Kansas. In fact, he did not own a horn or a hoof in all the world. So the perjury habit, which is often the offspring of debt, will creep into a man's heart as a worm tunnels its way into the heart of a great tree and leaves there nothing but death and corruption and filth. "All liars shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone, which is the second death." Beware, O man, how you nourish this destroying child of perjury, which is often the offspring of accursed debt!

HELPLESS AND INNOCENT VICTIMS.

Willful debt is the fiend who cares not how many helpless and innocent victims he may destroy in his own annihilation. The pirates of old used to raise their black flags and prey upon the ancient shipping. The robbers of Scotland used to place false lights upon the shores so that the ships would be decoyed upon the rocks and the wreckers could collect the broken cargoes. The man who willfully runs into debt is a human vampire who is sucking the lifeblood out of his butcher and baker, his tailor and landlord, his friend

to him double and treble and quadruple that which I have taken." And no man, in the sight of God, can be a Christian until he first signifies his intention to repay to the utmost of his ability all the money borrowed by him and to cancel his full obligations to every one of his financial creditors. You cannot love God and at the same time signify a willingness to cheat your fellow men.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

In closing I would like to ask my hearers a pertinent question—Is not the chief reason why you are unwilling to publicly confess Christ because you have not been living right with your fellow men and trying to pay your honest debts? My friends, is the awful realization that you have been financially unjust to your fellow men keeping you away from the love of Christ? Will you not try to undo that wrong? Will you not follow the command of Paul, who tells us to "owe no man anything," the same Paul who tells us to "press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus?"

It may only take a small speck of dust in the eye to blind the sight and shut out the light of the noon-tide sun. It may only take one bill which we refuse to pay to our neighbor to shut out all the glories of heaven. Paul does not ask of us an impossibility, but he does demand that we, one and all, should not only love God with all our souls, but also love our fellow men enough to be financially just to them as well as merciful.

THE LOST AERONAUT.

Brother Seeks to Have Him Declared Legally Dead.

On the summer day nearly five years ago when S. A. Andree, the Arctic aeronaut, ascended from the north coast of Spitzbergen at Advent Bay and was soon lost to sight forever, he drew up his will. Three minutes before he stepped into the car and the balloon rose in the air he signed the document.

The will declared that he left all his property to his brother, Capt. Ernest Wilhelm Andree, of the Swedish army. It added that his brother would devote a part of the estate to specific purposes which he had indicated to Capt. Andree by word of mouth. The will was then taken to Sweden and delivered into his brother's hands.

Before the estate of a deceased person can be settled in Sweden it is necessary that his death shall be officially declared and on record in the Government offices. There is an official record with regard to Andree in the Government offices at Stockholm, but it does not declare that he is dead. It says only that he is missing and that his whereabouts are unknown.

Capt. Andree has now applied to the Government to declare the lost explorer dead and thus enable him legally to come into possession of the small property which his brother left to him. In his petition he says that no one now entertains the slightest hope that his brother may be among the living. All experts in Arctic matters, all sailors who frequent Arctic waters, are unanimously of the opinion that there is not the slightest ground for believing that Andree and his comrades escaped death.

It is expected that his petition will be granted and that the death of Andree will be officially declared in the Government offices. Until the present time none of Andree's family nor any Scandinavian Arctic explorers had admitted that he had given up hope that the explorer would yet be found alive. It is probable that for years his relatives

FOR FARMERS

Seasonable and Profitable Hints for the Busy Tillers of the Soil.

KINDNESS IN STOCK RAISING

A quick tempered man is never a successful stockman, and no more a fidgety, nervous man. No one can handle stock and get the best of them who is not in the confidence of the animals. There is not an animal on the farm that is worth a greater cash value if owner can be on terms to be ways given a welcome whenever they may go near it. Timid, frightened nervous creatures are rarely profitable to keep. They are invariably poor although they may consume more feed than it will require to keep a gentle and contented animal. Man is not the only animal that worry consumes, says B. P. Wagner.

We read much about the value of kind treatment to the dairy cow. This is well understood, and it is one of the rules set down to be followed by the employees of every successful dairyman. The rule is just as important with the farmer who only three or four milch cows. cannot get the best results from a cow she is capable of giving if must drive her into the corner of the yard, tie her to a fence and pound her into submission with a milk stool before every milking. The cow is excitable and nervous, is certainly a poor way to gain confidence by yelling, swearing and pounding her. Yet this is the way many farmers break their cows. If she has been treated kindly by her owner from the day of her birth and has learned to expect only kindness from him, she will readily quiesce to his wishes, and the milking process be an easy job. I from her calfhood she may have every reason to fear her owner. I taught her the process of gulping milk instead of taking it.

AS NATURE INTENDED.

She was dragged away from mother by no gentle hand, and allowed to bawl for half a day to hungry. Then a bucket of warm milk was brought to her, which nearly made her forget the "dreful being" who brought it. But she quickly forgot the milk when "being" caught her by the ears and jammed her head into the milk to her eyes and held it there so she choked, strangled and struggled loose. She got no milk, however that feed, but before her "patient and considerate" owner went away she got sundry kicks and blows. course, she grew up a runt. A thing but runty, scrubby stock would seem out of place on the man's farm.

It would be next to an impossibility for him to raise horses. A under his care would be ruined. fore it was old enough for breaking. If not then, it most certainly would should he attempt to break it. course, he has horses, but they of the old, worn-out type. The animals he buys may be in good condition, but he soon takes them out of them. An intelligent animal soon learns his driver's ways and knows what is expected of him; this man's horses, when he happens to be out of sorts, are jerked, yelped at and beaten until the spirit is out of them and they become but plugs. Such teams cannot accomplish half the work well-cared and kindly treated horses will do. The man whose hogs receive no

clitious face and bediamonded finger, usually comes to the young man's home with such insinuating words as these: "My friend, you have no right to rear your family as you are doing. You should not allow your wife to stand behind a counter or to live in the back room of the store with her two babies, as your mother once did. This is a different age from that in which your father started out. If you do not let your children grow up in a respectable neighborhood and go to refined and expensive private schools, then their youthful associates will be bad, and refined people will have nothing to do with them." So the young man, who was making a humble income and was on the highroad to ultimate financial success, hires a private home on the boulevard. He moves his family away from the neighborhood of the store. He hires a clerk to do the work formerly done by his wife, while he himself is visiting the wholesale departments. The income, small before, becomes less and less; the expenses of the family sustenance are doubled and quadrupled; a haunted, worried, anxious look comes over the young man's face. Instead of there being a balance in the bank, now there is a deficit; instead of the wholesale stores allowing the young man all the credit he wishes, now they begin to push him, and one day debt, the offspring of pride, calls at the store to see how the young man is getting along, but instead of debt now coming with the obsequiousness of a visitor he strides into that young man's store and home with the mien and the heavy step of a tyrant and a master.

THE TYRANNY OF DEBT.

This tyranny of debt, which is the offspring of false pride, makes its conquests over those who have large incomes as well as those with small. Only the other day there was buried in one of Chicago's cemeteries a man who for ten years had a salary of over \$9,000 per year. Yet that man was always in debt. While he had an income of \$2,500 he was trying to live on the scale of those who had a \$4,000 income. When he was appointed a general superintendent of a large corporation, at \$650 per month salary, he immediately moved his family into a new neighborhood and tried to associate with Chicago's millionaires. That man, when he died, did not own the home he lived in. He did not even own the bed on which he died. Every particle of real estate held in his name was plastered over with mortgages. Last fall he even allowed his life insurance policy to lapse because he could not afford to pay the few hundred dollars necessary to keep it up, though he had a salary of \$9,000 per year. So we find to-day that many a man who lives in a fine mansion is in the merciless clutch of debt. The financial curse of this age is that multitudes of people, on account of false pride and pernicious extravagance, are eking out a miserable existence. These people may move in the best society, so called, yet they are far poorer than the humble clerk with a paltry salary of \$10 a week who saves at least one-tenth of his income.

Debt is not only the offspring of pride, but is often the parent of a large family of criminal children. The study of genealogical tables is among the most interesting of studies. Certain families nearly always have good children; you can trace them down from generation to generation. Other families nearly always have bad children; there is apparently something in their blood that is diseased and contaminated. As the waters falling down the cascades near Duluth show the discolorations contracted in passing through forests of cedar and tamarack miles away, so the blood of some children is tainted with criminal tendencies,

the second death." Beware, O man, how you nourish this destroying child of perjury, which is often the offspring of accursed debt!

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A WELL DRESSED VILLAIN.

Willful debt is often a well dressed villain who pretends to be an honest man. In olden times if a man could not pay his debts he was looked upon in the same sense as a thief and sent to jail. Under the old Roman law, after spending a certain time in jail, if he was still unable to pay his creditors, he was sold into slavery and had to pass his life as a serf. Some one might say that such a condition is very hard and unjust, and so it is. But, in many cases, when a man will deliberately enter a store and run up a heavy bill, which he has no intention of paying, he is just as much a robber as the sneak thief who rushes into the bakery and steals a loaf of bread, and he should have little mercy shown him. The debtor not only steals the groceryman's goods, but he steals his time and his service.

Many a man who for years has deliberately run up all the debts he can is to-day walking around our streets claiming that in the sight of the law he is honest. After deliberately swindling all the men he could he puts the little money he had left in his wife's name. Then he enters the bankruptcy court and asks the judge to free him from all these financial obligations. Now, I care not what the bankruptcy court may say in such cases, no honest man, in the sight of God or man, can ever be morally freed from a financial debt until that debt is paid. It is a man's business to pay what he owes, no matter how the bill was contracted. One of the first signs of Zachaeus' real conversion was when he turned to the Saviour and said, "Behold, Lord, the half of my goods I give to the poor, and if I have taken anything from any man by false accusation I restore to him fourfold." In other words he said, "If I have cheated any man out of his just dues, I am ready not only to restore to him the full amount of money taken, but I will restore

ther left to him. In his petition he says that no one now entertains the slightest hope that his brother may be among the living. All experts in Arctic matters, all sailors who frequent Arctic waters, are unanimously of the opinion that there is not the slightest ground for believing that Andree and his comrades escaped death.

It is expected that his petition will be granted and that the death of Andree will be officially declared in the Government offices. Until the present time none of Andree's family nor any Scandinavian Arctic explorers had admitted that he had given up hope that the explorer would yet be found alive. It is probable that for years his relatives have really believed him dead, but they were not willing to admit that the last hope had expired.

Now, however, his own family are openly of the opinion that the world generally has expressed for the last three years. It is not believed that the ill-fated party were alive many days after it rose into the air from Spitzbergen. It is possible even yet that relics may be found which will give some clue to the exact nature of the disaster that befell the three men and approximately locate the region where it occurred.

ROYALTY IN AFRICA.

A Visit of the King of Western Appollonia.

The visit of a king is naturally an occasion for display, and African potentates make the most of their kingly privilege. The authors of "To the Gold Coast for Gold" describe the splendor attending a visit of the King of Western Appollonia. The vehicle in which he came was a long basket, big enough to lodge a Falstaff, open and lined with red cloth, and carried stretcher fashion by four sturdy slaves.

King Blay's garb was, to say the least, peculiar. A tall cocked hat, with huge red and white plume, contrasted with the dwari pigtail bearing a Popo bead, by way of fetish at the end. His body dress was of sky-blue silk, his waist cloth of marigold-yellow, and he held in his hand the usual useless sword of honor. The Ashanti medal hung from his neck by a plaited gold chain of native Trichinopoli work. The bracelets were of Popo beads and thick gold wire curiously twisted into wreath knots. Each finger bore a ring resembling a knuckle-duster, three mushroom-like projections springing from each oval shield.

King Blay dismounted from his huge basket with ceremony. He was accompanied by a band consisting of two horns and three drums. Of the latter, one was sheathed in leopard skin, and rubbed, not struck, with two curved sticks. A second was hour-glass shaped. The sticks were bent to right angles, and the drummer carried, by way of cymbal, a small round iron plate adjusted to the fingers, with little rings loosely set in the edge. The horns were scrivolettes, that is, elephant tusks of small size.

The notable part of the suite was the sword-bearers. I have never seen such distorted weapons as the swords. The blades were of chopping-bill shape, pierced like fish-slicers, with round and angular holes. All were of iron, rusty with the rust of years, and hardly sharp enough to cut a pat of butter.

Interviews with African kings consist mainly in gifts and compliments. The next day the king made a friendly call without basket or band, and lingered about until called home by his household.

A caterpillar's eyes can see nothing at a distance beyond 2-5th of an inch.

under his care would be ruined before it was old enough for break. If not then, it most certainly would should he attempt to break it. course, he has horses, but they of the old, worn-out type. The animals he buys may be in condition, but he soon takes out of them. An intelligent man soon learns his driver's ways; knows what is expected of him; this man's horses, when he happens to be out of sorts, are jerked, y at and beaten until the spirit is of them and they become but plugs. Such teams cannot accomplish half the work well-cared, and kindly treated horses will.

The man whose hogs receive a ring but kicks and blows will succeed in the swine raising business. The man who is not on the terms with his sows will lose a litter of pigs, if not the sows themselves, that he might have saved the animals not been afraid of. And if she distrusts him it brings out all the viciousness of nature whenever he comes near feed or care for her, and in trampling and worrying some of the little fellows will be sure to hurt. Sows with pigs too young get out of the way should be as quiet as possible. This can be if she fears or distrusts her tendants.

A sheep will never do well unless kindly treated. They are the timid of farm animals and will suffer most if attended by one of them.

FEAR OR DISTRUST.

In fact, so important is the necessity of being on friendly terms with the flock that any farmer who is not, and whose temper is such that cannot get on friendly terms with them, had better sell out. He never succeeds in sheep raising, as all flock owners know, it is importance to keep dogs and worrying and scaring animals from the flock, how much more is that the one they must look for care and protection should be an object of fear and annoyance to them. The dog on the farm be an intolerable nuisance or most valued assistant of the farmer, and trained with patience it depends upon the farmer himself it shall be. A cur should not be kept on any farm, but if a y dog is taken by the farmer trained with patience and kindness it will become of inestimable worth. It is better by far to shoot a than ill-treat him.

Fattening animals should be ways kept as quiet as possible, in no way frightened or excited man who can pass among his animals and be followed about them, or who is able to go up pat one of them, will generally a successful feeder. His kindness his stock saves feed and adds dollars to the income from business as a feeder.

Kindness to animals may not be natural to some men. There is or less of the tyrant in most natures, and unless it is held check it will show itself with creatures under his authority, like many bad habits, it grows develops. But the same may said of kindness to animals. habit may be acquired as well it will pay any farmer to cultivate. Unless patience and kindness given stock, no man has the to be master of it.

COOKING FOOD.

Every farmer that wishes to for his animals in the best should have utensils for the heating of water and cooking feed for them. By this we do not mean to say it will pay to cook all kinds of

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INDNESS IN STOCK RAISING.

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AS NATURE INTENDED.

She was dragged away from her mother by no gentle hand, and allowed to bawl for half a day to get angry. Then a bucket of warm milk was brought to her, which immediately made her forget the "dreadful being" who brought it. But she quickly forgot the milk when the being" caught her by the ears and nudged her head into the milk up to her eyes and held it there till she choked, strangled and struggled to escape. She got no milk, however, at feed, but before her "patient and considerate" owner went away she got sundry kicks and blows. Of course, she grew up a runt. Anything but runt, scrubby stock could seem out of place on this man's farm.

It would be next to an impossibility for him to raise horses. A colt under his care would be ruined before it was old enough for breaking. Not then, it most certainly would, could he attempt to break it. Of course, he has horses, but they are the old, worn-out type. The new animals he buys may be in good condition, but he soon takes that out of them. An intelligent animal on learns his driver's ways, and knows what is expected of him; but man's horses, when he happens to be out of sorts, are jerked, yelled and beaten until the spirit is out of them and they become but old rigs. Such teams cannot accomplish half the work well-cared for and kindly treated horses will do. The man whose hogs receive nothing but kicks and blows will never

or any one kind for all purposes, but there are many times and conditions when such apparatus can be used. We cook food for human beings for several reasons. One of these objects is to kill disease germs in the food. Cooking food for animals has a tendency in the same direction. It costs something for fuel but this cost is very largely offset by the benefits derived from conveying heat to the animal bodies, and thus saving the expense of carbonaceous materials. It is cheaper to provide heat from coal or wood than make it out of the tissues of the animal body. The comfort of the animals in the coldest days of winter is greatly increased by the warming of the drinking water and the cooking of part of the food has commercial value to us. It has something to do with thriftiness of the feed. The comfort of our farm is in the stock, and this increases the possibilities of profitable feeding. One of the great advantages in the cooking of feed for stock is in being able to use for feed some classes of farm products that could not otherwise be so used. Some farmers find it advisable to cook their potatoes for stock, mixing them with meal and ground oats. The boiling of sugar beets for dairy cows precipitates the bitter principle that sometimes affects the milk. Too often the argument for and against the cooking of food for stock has been based on the increased or decreased digestibility of the feed, and it has been asserted that the increased digestibility does not pay the cost of cooking. To some extent that is true, especially with certain classes of feed, but there are other advantages to be gained that certainly do make it advisable to cook some of the feed during a considerable part of the year.

TENDING A YOUNG ORCHARD.

In some localities where the soil is too poor to raise these crops with profit it may be the most economical in cultivation to use a disk harrow. Where field crops can be grown it is best to plant only such crops as can be cultivated, except the cow pea, which may be drilled in and harvested without cultivation, writes Mr. M. Dunlap.

To sow oats, wheat or other small grain in a young orchard and let the same grow to maturity and harvest the same is to invite disaster to your trees. They may not "surely die," but you will, in nine cases out of ten, have cause to regret your action. You have seen the effect on young clover of the removal of the grain in midsummer, and you may be sure the effect is the same in a modified degree on the young tree. Keep the weeds away from around the trees by pulling or with the hoe, but leave the soil loose on the top and do not scrape the loose soil off, as I have often seen done, leaving a hard surface to dry out what moisture there may be.

Cultivation should begin in the spring and continue as late into the summer as the planted crop will permit. It will be best, where the crop is not cross-plowed, to leave a space of four feet on each side of the row of trees for the later cultivation of the tree row with a five-tooth or other one-horse cultivator. The cultivation should then be kept up until August 1.

I am an advocate of moderate pruning of the tree, and after shaping the tree as I would have it at planting, I would remove only such branches afterward as interfere or that should be removed for other good cause. If some branches grow unduly they may be clipped off to keep the tree symmetrical.

PASSING OF THE REARD

THE S. S. LESSON.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,
MARCH 8.

Text of the Lesson, Acts xix.,
13-20. Golden Text, Acts
xix., 17.

13, 14. We adjure you by Jesus, whom Paul preacheth.

Thus the unbelievers though professedly priests of God, used that beautiful name as if it was a charm or carried with it some magic spell that anyone could use, like people who now say concerning Jesus, "I'll try Him and see if He will do anything for me. He is to be known and trusted, wholeheartedly received and relied upon, for He is worthy and true and faithful, the living God. He is not to be treated as people treat a patent medicine—try it and see if it will do you good; but because he is indeed the only Saviour of sinners and the Judge of all mankind He is to be honestly received as such.

15, 16. And the evil spirit answered and said, Jesus I know, and Paul I know, but who are ye?

These Jews had called the name of the Lord Jesus over a man possessed with an evil spirit, resisting and opposing Paul somewhat as the magicians in Egypt withstood Moses, but God permitted the evil spirit to rebuke them and by the man possessed by the spirit to overcome them and cause them to flee from the house naked and wounded. It could hardly be possible that they would ever again attempt to play tricks with that holy name. What shall be said of those who now used that sacred name in every thoughtless and evil way? And because no judgment falls upon them they wax worse and worse (Eccl. viii, 11).

17. And this was known to all the Jews and Greeks also dwelling at Ephesus, and fear fell on them all, and the name of the Lord Jesus was magnified.

In verses 8 to 10 we read that Paul continued at Ephesus over two years, not without much opposition, but also with marked results to the glory of God. In verses 11 and 12 we read of special miracles to confirm and emphasize the gospel message, and now through the devil's own children the name of Jesus is magnified. In his letter to the Philippians Paul said, "Some indeed preach Christ even if envy and strife and some also of good will. The one preach Christ of contention, not sincerely, supposing to add affliction to my bonds, but the other of love, knowing that I am set for the defence of the gospel." Yet Paul said that as long as Christ was preached, whether in pretence or in truth, he would rejoice (Phil. i, 15-18). The "all things" of Rom. viii, 28, must include the opposition of the devil as well as the manifest blessing of God, and whatever He permits the adversary to do must in some way be overruled for His glory, the highest good of His people and the hastening of His kingdom.

18. And many that believed came and confessed and showed their deeds.

While salvation is wholly of grace through faith, where faith is real there will be good works manifest as an evidence before men of the faith that is really in the heart before God (Eph. ii, 8-10; Tit. iii, 5, 8). The faith that is not manifest in works cannot be a living faith. Not any amount of works on our part, however good or great, can save us, but being saved by His work alone (Rom. iv, 5). He having been received by us, have come to live

THE WEALTH OF THE WEST

100,000,000 BUSHELS WHEAT
NEXT YEAR.

Farmers From Western States
Flocking Across to Canadian
Grain Acres.

One hundred thousand settlers from the United States alone, a hundred and fifty thousand from Great Britain and European countries, and a wheat crop exceeding 100,000,000 bushels, is considered by those in a position to speak as likely to be the record of the Canadian wheat belt for the coming season. "Westward the star of empire takes its way," and this saying never had more fitting examples than in Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest. At last the eyes of the world are directed to the finest wheat lands in the world, the only lands in the universe which, according to Professor Kent, of the Ohio State College of Agriculture, are capable of producing growing crops valued at twice the cost of the area they are raised on.

The most remarkable feature of the approaching movement is the exodus of well-to-do farmers from the Western States into Canada. Hundreds of these men have already secured lands. Others have purchased improved farms in Manitoba and are already moving their farm implements and some of their household effects to their new homes, to be followed by their families when some preparations have been made for them. Hundreds of Canadian farmers have disposed of their farms to great advantage, to their American cousins, and are moving further north to the Saskatchewan Valley region to set up another homestead in this the largest of the four provincial districts which were carved out of the Territories in 1882.

FINEST PART OF THE WEST.

Mr. William Whyte, assistant to the president of the Canadian Pacific, declares this to be the finest region of Canada's great western heritage, capable of growing all kinds of cereals and root crops, with an almost unlimited area of fine pasture lands.

It is for this reason that the eyes of three of the largest railway corporations of Canada are directed towards this fertile region. The Canadian Pacific, which already taps a portion of the district, will in the spring branch out from the main line from Prince Albert to reach further into the Saskatchewan. This will also be accomplished by building a new line from Medicine Hat, and extending existing lines from Wellwood, Waskada, Yorktown, the present terminus of the Manitoba and Northwestern; Pleasant Hills, Pembina on the Pembina section, and from Lader to the western boundary of the province of Manitoba.

The Canadian Northern, which now runs to Erwood, has been surveyed to Prince Albert, and further surveys are to be made into the Saskatchewan region in the spring, when the extension to Prince Albert will be completed.

The proposed Pacific route of the Grand Trunk, as at present contemplated, would pass along what is known as the plateau of the Saskatchewan.

All this means the opening up of a vast and fertile region of great value, with an area of 106,700 square miles. Mr. Whyte maintains that the climate is probably the most equitable in America, with a mean summer temperature of 60. Spring opens in April, and seeding is completed in May, hence the desire of new settlers to get on the ground. The tide of immigration to this district has been steadily increasing

for him to raise horses. A colt or his care would be ruined, but it was old enough for breaking, so then, it most certainly would, and he attempted to break it. Of course, he has horses, but they are the old, worn-out type. The new ones he buys may be in good condition, but he soon takes that of them. An intelligent animal learns his driver's ways, and what is expected of him; but man's horses, when he happens to be out of sorts, are jerked, yelled and beaten until the spirit is out of them and they become but old grays. Such teams cannot accomplish half the work well-cared for and kindly treated horses will do.

A man whose hogs receive nothing but kicks and blows will never succeed in the swine raising business. A man who is not on the best of terms with his sows will lose many litters of pigs, if not the sows themselves, that he might have saved had he not been afraid of them. If she distrusts him it will bring out all the viciousness of her nature whenever he comes near to her or care for her, and in her complaining and worrying some of the other fellows will be sure to get into the same. Sows with pigs too young to get out of the way should be kept as quiet as possible. This can never be done if she fears or distrusts her attendant.

Sheep will never do well unless kindly treated. They are the most timid of farm animals and will suffer most if attended by one whom

FEAR OR DISTRUST.

In fact, so important is the necessity of being on friendly terms with the flock that any farmer who is not on such terms is sure that he will not get on friendly terms with his sheep, had better sell out. He will never succeed in sheep raising. If all flock owners know, it is of importance to keep dogs and such rying and scaring animals away from the flock, how much more so it is that the one they must look to for care and protection should not be in object of fear and annoyance to them. The dog on the farm can be an intolerable nuisance or the most valued assistant of the farmer. It is trained with patience it depends upon the farmer himself which shall be. A cur should not be on any farm, but if a young dog is taken by the farmer and reared with patience and kindness, it will become of inestimable worth. It is better by far to shoot a dog than to ill-treat him.

Attending animals should be as quiet as possible, and not way frightened or excited. The farmer who can pass among his animals and be followed about by them, or who is able to go up and down among them, will generally be a successful feeder. His kindness to stock saves feed and adds many dollars to the income from his business as a feeder.

Kindness to animals may not be natural to some men. There is more of the tyrant in most men's natures, and unless it is held in check it will show itself with the tures under his authority, and many bad habits, it grows and multiplies. But the same may be of kindness to animals. This may be acquired as well, and will pay any farmer to cultivate. Patience and kindness are a stock, no man has the right to be master of it.

COOKING FOOD.

Every farmer that wishes to care for his animals in the best way should have utensils for the heating of water and cooking feed for stock. We do not mean to say that we will pay to cook all kinds of feed

spring and continue as late into the summer as the planted crop will permit. It will be best, where the crop is not cross-plowed, to leave a space of four feet on each side of the row of trees for the later cultivation of the tree row with a five-tooth or other one-horse cultivator. The cultivation should then be kept up until August 1.

I am an advocate of moderate pruning of the tree, and after shaping the tree as I would have it at planting, I would remove only such branches afterward as interfere or that should be removed for other good cause. If some branches grow unduly they may be clipped off to keep the tree symmetrical.

PASSING OF THE BEARD.

World is Shaving Again After Fifty Years of Whiskers.

Nothing is presently plainer in a world that loves its little mysteries and likes to keep the observer in a state of tremulous suspense about a good many things, than the fact that it is beginning to shave again. It has always shaved, more or less, ever since beards came in some fifty years ago, after a banishment of nearly two centuries, from at least the Anglo-Saxon face, says Harper's Weekly. During all the time since the early eighteen-fifties the full beard has been the exception rather than the rule. The razor has not been suffered to rust in disuse, but has been employed in disfiguring most physiognomies in obedience to the prevalent fashion, or the personal caprice of the wearers of hair upon the face, where nature has put it, for reasons still of her own. For one man who let nature have her way unquestioned by the steel, there have been ninety-nine men who have modified her design. Some have shaved all but a little spot on the under lip; others have continued the imperial gown there into the pointed goatee; others have worn the chin beard, square cut from the corners of the lips, which has become in the alien imagination distinctively the American beard; others have shaved the chin and let the moustache branch across the cheeks to meet the flowing fringe of the side whiskers; others have shaved all but the whiskers shaped to the likeness of a mutton chop; the most of all have shaved the whole face except the upper lip, and worn the moustache alone. All these fragmentary forms of beard caricatured the human countenance, and reduced it more or less to a ridiculous burlesque of the honest visages of various sorts of animals. They robbed it of the sincerity which is the redeeming virtue of the clean-shaven face, and of the dignity which the full beard imparted no less to middle-life than to age.

WHAT NOT TO LOSE.

Don't lose courage; spirit brave Carry with you to the grave.

Don't lose time in vain distress; Work, not worry, brings success.

Don't lose hope; who lets her stray Goes forlornly all the way.

Don't lose patience, come what will; Patience ofttimes outruns skill.

Don't lose gladness; every hour Blooms for you some happy flower.

Though he foiled your dearest plan, Don't lose faith in God and man.

Mamma (to Flossie, who has been lunching with a little friend) — "I hope you were very polite, Flossie, at the table, and said 'Yes, please,' and 'No, thank you.'" Flossie — "Well, I didn't say 'No, thank you.'"

blessing of God, and whatever He permits the adversary to do must in some way be overruled for His glory, the highest good of His people and the hastening of His kingdom.

18. And many that believed came and confessed and showed their deeds.

While salvation is wholly of grace through faith, where faith is real there will be good works manifest as an evidence before men of the faith that is really in the heart before God (Eph. ii, 8-10; Tit. iii, 5, 8). The faith that is not manifest in works cannot be a living faith. Not any amount of works on our part, however good or great, can save us, but being saved by His work alone (Rom. ix, 5). He having, been received by us, have come to live in us, must work out the salvation which he has wrought in us (Phil. ii, 13; Heb. xiii, 20, 21). Hearers who are not doers are only self-deceivers (Matt. vii, 26, 27; Jas. i, 22).

19. Many of them also which used curious arts brought their books together and burned them before all men, and they counted the price of them and found it 50,000 pieces of silver.

What an illustration of "unto you, therefore, which believe He is precious" (1 Pet. ii, 7). So precious had the Lord Jesus become to them that things which were before of much value now seemed worthless and were at once committed to the flames lest they might ensnare and injure others. Their affections were now on things above, not on things on the earth (Col. iii, 2). Like Paul, they could testify "what things were gained to us those we counted loss for Christ" (Phil. ii, 7). This bonfire cost perhaps \$10,000 and was a glorious triumph for Christ over the adversary. It was like the victory on Mount Carmel over the priests of Baal. The day will come when all that is against Christ shall perish and the people who resist Him and their leaders shall be given to the lake of fire (Rev. xix, 20; xx, 15).

20. So mightily grew the word of God and prevailed.

In chapter xii, 24, it is written "the word of God grew and multiplied." The work of God is done by the Spirit of God using the word of God. As we have seen in former studies, the preachers used the Scriptures, and all the Scriptures, and preached from them the things concerning the Lord Jesus and the kingdom of God. They do not in the least discount any portion of the word of God; but, like the Lord Jesus in all His teaching, they honored it all. It is safe to say that those who in our day make light of any portion of the word of God are not causing it to grow or multiply or prevail, and they are certainly not for the time being following the Lord Jesus. When I hear the word of God dishonored or any portion of it made light of, I cannot help thinking of the devil, for the first recorded utterance of that old serpent is, "Yea, hath God said?" (Gen. iii, 1). He began his evil work on earth by questioning the word of God and the love of God and by making God appear to be a liar (Gen. ii, 17; iii, 4). Let us in the name of our Lord and by the Spirit of God resist him.

"Are you afraid to go downstairs and look for that man who is ransacking the house?" asked Mr. Meekson's wife. "Certainly not. I am perfectly willing to go and look for him. But, Henrietta, I'm afraid you have been making a mistake with me all these years. You ought to have developed my conversational powers more. After I find the burglar I won't know what to say to him. You'll have to stand at the head of the stairs and do the talking."

to Prince Albert, and further surveys are to be made into the Saskatchewan region in the spring, when the extension to Prince Albert will be completed.

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The tide of immigration to this district has been steadily increasing year by year and will now receive a greater impulse than ever with the spread of railway communication and the greater facility thus afforded for handling crops and marketing produce.

LUMBER AND COAL.

But it is not alone in cereal farming and in cattle raising that the Northwest and British Columbia are destined to reap so magnificent results. The lumber and coal industries which have not been on an entirely satisfactory basis are now feeling the boom of prosperity. The farmers, as they become richer, consume more coal, and the demand for all kinds of manufactured lumber is unprecedented. The British Columbia lumber mills, according to Mr. Marpole, the general superintendent at Victoria, are working night and day getting out material for the ever increasing demand from Manitoba and the Territories. When the influx begins next month this will increase ten fold.

The estimate as made by the Canadian Pacific and the Great Northern railways is that the wheat crop of 1902 was in the neighborhood of 68,000,000 bushels. Of this upwards of 22,051,144 bushels were shipped by lake from all elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, as against 9,662,097 last year, being an increase of 12,398,047 bushels.

To United States ports, Port Huron and Buffalo, 13,474,654 bushels were shipped as against 5,711,783 last year, or an increase of 7,762,871 bushels. The total shipments by water were consequently 35,525,796 bushels, more than double the amount shipped last year.

ELEVATORS ARE FULL.

The elevators of both the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern at Port Arthur and Fort William, with a capacity of some eleven million bushels, are full, while those of the Canadian Pacific along the line west of Winnipeg contain 5,000,000, and those of the Canadian Northern 2,000,000. In round figures there has been moved to date about 45,000,000 bushels by the two Canadian roads. The balance is either kept for home consumption and seeding or will be marketed after seeding has taken place.

The elevator capacity of all the roads is being rapidly augmented so as to be ready for the movement of this year's crop in August. Last year the total elevator capacity was 24,500,000 bushels. With the additions now being built to the C.P.R. elevator at Fort William, which will give an additional capacity of 5,500,000 bushels, and with the new Canadian Northern elevator at Port Arthur, with a capacity of 2,500,000 bushels, the next crop will have elevator accommodation at these lake ports of upwards of 32,500,000 bushels.

Whoever pays you more court than he is accustomed to pay, either intends to deceive you, or finds you necessary to him.—Courtenay.



THEY ARE PRETTY.

These spring woollens for particular men are going to be very popular. They have already made the start on public favor.

We think you'll find here just the piece of goods that will make a satisfactory suit. Our making does the rest.

Our motto is—Good Clothing at Moderate prices.

Try us for your Spring Suit.

J. L. BOYES,

Headquarters for Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps.

MORE BIG MILL IMPROVEMENTS.

In preparation for grinding of this season's immense crop of feed grain, Mr. J. R. Dafoe, of the Big Mill, has installed, and has in successful operation, two of the best feed mills known to the trade, and is now prepared to grind your feed without any more waiting and as fine as may be required.

He continues the manufacture of that well known brand of flour, Nonesuch, also Manitoba Patent and Strong Bakers, which are second to none.

He also continues in the market for the purchase of all kinds of grain and the farmers will find it to their advantage to call at the Big Mill before disposing of their grain and take your feed and while grinding the same be guaranteed satisfaction both in quality and quantity.

J. R. DAFOE,

AT THE BIG MILL.

J. GARRATT & SON,
Bakers and Confectioners.

OYSTERS.

You can always depend on getting the best Oysters here. Our Oysters are always fresh and the best that can be procured. If you want a delicious feed of Oysters try us. We also sell them in bulk.

—HOT SODAS—

The season for cool drinks is past, but the season for hot drinks is here—we are always prepared. Come in and try some of our.

Hot Beef Tea.
" Lemonade.
" Coffee.

A \$5,000 Purchase of Boots and Shoes.

We have just opened and placed in stock 136 cases of Shoes, over \$5,000 worth, which we secured at a BIG DISCOUNT. Our 3 Big Stores give us facilities for handling big purchases, and big purchases enable us to get goods at prices otherwise impossible. The logic of which is "Good Boots and Shoes at low prices." Our window this week shows some of these goods. Men's strong lines

\$2.00, 2.50, 3.00 and 3.50.

THESE ARE PURSE TEASERS.

The Slater Shoe for 1903 more than sustains its reputation. Here is a Boot which may be called FAULTLESS. None genuine unless name and price stamped on sole.

PRICE \$3.50 and \$5.00.

Our Bargain Tables are always interesting. Odd lines are sold out at a great sacrifice.

THE J. J. HAINES SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton.

JOY & PERRY.

CURED HAMS.

We have the finest stock of Cured Hams in town. We cure them ourselves and therefore we know whereof we speak. We also carry a full stock of

BREAKFAST BACON.

JOY & PERRY.

Opposite Royal Hotel.

Break up That Cold.

Wallace's Laxative Cold Tablets will break up a cold in a few hours. 25 cents a box.

WALLACE'S DRUG STORE.

The Napanee Minstrels appear at Siltville on Monday evening next.

The London Standard predicts an early anti-foreign uprising in China.

The Parliamentary nominations for North Ontario took place Tuesday.

The York Township Council will protest against excessive rates charged by the Bell Telephone Co.

Maple sugar making supplies—sap pans sap buckets and spouts—full supply at BOYLE & FOX'S.

Brockville City Council has decided to ask for a grant from Mr. Carnegie for a public library.

Mr. J. Lorne Hale of Pembroke was nominated for the Legislative Assembly by Liberals of North Renfrew.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Cresolent tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

Mr. A. MacCampbell, Conservative M. P. for Sault Ste. Marie, has been unelected for corrupt practices by agents.

Tell your friends about our new Wall Paper Store. The finest lines in Canada.

W. MAYBEE.
Opposite Royal Hotel.

A syndicate of Canadians and Americans

East End Barber Shop.

Up-to date in every respect.

J. N. OSBORNE, Prop. 14-15

Oyster Season.

Oysters, the best you can buy.

Oysters always fresh, cooked or raw.

Oysters you can eat with pleasure.

RIKLEY'S RESTAURANT.

Established in 1851,

and remodelled by present owner in 1902—Wallace's Drug Store—The prescription department being second to none in Canada. Inspection invited.

T. P. WALLACE,

The Prescription Druggist.

Revival Services.

Union revival services will be conducted in the two Methodist Churches, commencing Sunday March 8th. Evangelists Kennedy and White will conduct the services which will continue every night, except Saturday, for two or three weeks, following the above named date.

Fitzpatrick's Meat Market.

You are always sure of getting the choicest things in meats of all kinds here. We have secured the services of a first-class cutter and are now prepared to do the meat business of Napanee. Give us a call. We also carry the choicest and best stock of groceries in town. We make our own sausage and make them fresh every day. If you try them once you will go no where else when you want sausages.

J. H. FITZPATRICK.

Narrow Escape

What might have proved a serious accident, but fortunately only a shake-up and scare, occurred on Wednesday morning at the Selby crossing of the G. T. R. As George McFarlane, Roblin, accompanied by his wife, mother and sister, were crossing the tracks at the above named place, the whistle of a train scared the horses when the sleigh was upon the track. Their sudden spring broke the whiffletrees and caused the sleigh to slew suddenly about, throwing the occupants out upon the track. The incoming train was, however, stopped within eight feet of the occupants, who gathered themselves up with only a few bruises to record. The horses ran down town to the Campbell house sheds. It was a narrow escape.



Grand Trunk Railway Time Table

Going West, 12:05 a.m.	Going East, 7:05 a.m.
" " 8:33 a.m.	" " 7:43 a.m.
" " 10:29 a.m.	" " 12:17 p.m.
" " 1:15 p.m.	" " 12:55 p.m.
" " 4:28 p.m.	" " 6:40 p.m.
" " 9:01 p.m.	

*Daily except Monday. *Daily. All other trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Tickets can be obtained of J. L. Boyes, at the station.

We Don't Keep

our candies, we sell them and get fresh ones every few days. Ganong's choicest are always good.

RIKLEY'S RESTAURANT

Notice.

All accounts owing to the estate of late John Carson, of the Town of Napanee, must be settled by March 10th, so that estate may be wound up.

F. H. CARSON.

Western Choir Entertained.

Saturday evening last the choir of Western Methodist Church were entertained to an oyster supper at Garratt Restaurant, by the members of the choir. A most enjoyable evening was spent.

For Sale.

The finest assortment of Five and Cent Cigars ever offered to smokers, the leading brands in boxes of 25 and at reasonable prices, at

THE PLAZA, John F.

Election News.

No action was taken at the council meeting Monday evening to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Councillor Cairns. Out of respect for the memory of deceased it was decided to leave arrangements over until the next session of the council which takes place on the 10th of March.

Magnetic Healing.

Dear Editor:—I am a woman past years of age, I had many ailments and over 15 years. I had every faith in Haight's treatment, and I am pleased to say all trouble will vanish under physical love or soul power. If you for personal information, enquire of

MRS. LAIDLEY, Hawley

Selling off the T. G. Davis Stock.

Mr. Fox, tailor, has purchased at a rate on the dollar the stock of old tweed suits and pants belonging to the estate of the late T. G. Davis amounting to about \$700 and intends selling it at a small advance so as to dispose quickly. Call and see the goods. Fox's rooms over The Hardy Dry Goods Store.

A Pleasant Surprise.

The pupils and teacher of Junior School, Riverside, surprised one of the number, Miss Eva Richardson, whose parents are removing from the section, who has by her cheerful disposition greatly endeared herself to her friends and classmates, by meeting at her home on Friday evening last. After enjoying games and music for some time all sat down to a well-laden table. When at a late hour party dispersed, wishes were expressed every side that another such pleasant evening would soon be spent together. Many thanks are given to Mr. and Mrs. Richardson for their kind hospitality.

Now is the time when the sun is bright on the snow that peoples eyes bother a great deal. Call and be relieved a pair of glasses scientifically fitted by A. Chinneck. Testing free.

F. CHINNECK'S Jewellery Shop

In Loving Memory.

The spirit of Miss Annie Butler daughter of Mrs. William Butler, its flight to the great beyond on Saturday evening, about 9:30 p.m. She was 26 years and 11 months, and had suffered from tuberculosis since early fall. Deceased was highly respected,

OYSTERS.—

You can always depend on getting the best Oysters here. Our Oysters are always fresh and the best that can be procured. If you want a delicious feed of Oysters try us. We also sell them in bulk.

—HOT SODAS—

The season for cool drinks is past, but the season for hot drinks is here—we are always prepared. Come in and try some of our

- Hot Beef Tea.
- " Lemonade.
- " Coffee.
- " Chocolate.
- " Raspberry Vinegar.
- " Tomato Bullion.

J. GARRATT & SON,
Bakers and Confectioners.

SEEDS FOR 1903

The largest and best assorted stock of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS ever shown in Napanee is now on sale at Symington's.

Buy Early.

is the best advice I can give you.
THOS. SYMINGTON.

SEEDSMAN,
121st Napanee.

The Napanee Express

NAPANEE, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1902

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 50 per cent. for each insertion, if in ordinary type, in block type the price will be 100 per cent. for each insertion.

CARLETON WOODS.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
14 Roblin, Ont.

JOHN POLLARD.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Express Office, Napanee.
Strictly Private and Confidential.

JOHN ALLEN.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Commissioner in H. C. J.
Conveyancer, etc.
144 MARLBANK.

Cheapest Wall Papers at Maybee's opposite Royal Hotel.

Furniture manufacturers have advanced prices 10 per cent.

Lieut.-Col. Colborne Jarvis, who marched with Lord Roberts to Candahar, is dead. Judgment will be given to-day in the Lennox and South Oxford election appeals.

An oil well, said to yield four or five barrels a day was struck near Parkhill.

There are good prospects of a settlement of the Kingston Locomotive Works' strike.

Two employees of the Kingston Penitentiary were discharged for carrying letters for convicts.

Marthurio, the wife murderer, of Montmagny, was condemned to be hanged on the 24th of April.

2,500 attended Sydenham St. Methodist church, Kingston, on Sunday evening last, 150 joined in the morning.

Stratford rate-payers carried by laws to purchase the waterworks for \$98,000 and to spend \$8,000 on street improvements.

Brockville City Council has decided to ask for a grant from Mr. Carnegie for a public library.

Mr. J. Lorne Hale of Pembroke was nominated for the Legislative Assembly by Liberals of North Renfrew.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Cresolent tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

Mr. A. Miscampbell, Conservative M. P. for Sault Ste. Marie, has been unseated for corrupt practices by agents.

Tell your friends about our new Wall Paper Store. The finest lines in Canada.
W. MAYBEE.
Opposite Royal Hotel.

A syndicate of Canadians and Americans have purchased about six thousand acres of land near Aylesbury, north of Moose Jaw, for \$8 an acre.

General Booth, head of the Salvation Army, sprained his knee and his departure from New York for Europe has been postponed several days.

The Belleville Hockey team offers to play Toronto Marlboros home and home matches for \$1,000 a side, the money to go to hospital purposes.

Bitter partisan feeling at the closing session of the United States Congress was so marked that the vote of thanks to Speaker Henderson was not made unanimous.

Nominations for the Commons took place at Beaverton, in North Ontario, Tuesday the candidates being Mr. Geo. D. Grant, Liberal, and Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Conservative.

The members of Northport and Napanee lodges, A. O. U. W. had a pleasant time Tuesday evening at Rikley's restaurant when about forty members indulged themselves with an oyster supper.

Mr. Hollingsworth, the Ottawa veterinary surgeon sentenced to six months' imprisonment for voting twice on the referendum has been released on recommendation of the Minister of Justice.

We are opening an up-to-date Millinery Parlor in the centre store of the Harshaw Block. We will carry a complete stock of millinery and fancy goods. Notice of opening will be given later, as we are making extensive alterations in our new store. **Mrs. J. J. PERRY.**

Long and Short Hair.

Franchise says: "Long hair was the distinguishing characteristic of the Teutonic tribes. It was a mark of the highest rank among the Franks, none of whom but the first nobility and princes of the blood was permitted to wear it in the middle ages, an express law commanding the people to cut their hair close around the middle of the forehead." And this badge of servitude and sign manual of plebeianism in one century has become the essence of style and gloss of fashion in another, the freak of one age, the fancy of another.

DIAMOND DYES.

Make Home Dyeing Easy and Pleasant.

The most wonderful helpers in the home to economical dressing are the Diamond Dyes. They are so easy to use that even a child can dye a rich and perfect color with them. Diamond Dyes make faded and dingy dresses, skirts, blouses, capes, jackets scarfs, laces, curtains and draperies look like new. In the Diamond Dyes there are special colors for dyeing all cotton and mixed goods, and special dyes are prepared for coloring all wool goods. Each color of the Diamond Dyes is guaranteed to give full satisfaction when used according to directions. Have you received our new Dye Book, sheets of designs for Hooked Mats and Rugs, and our dyed cloth samples? If not, send your address on a Postal Card to The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain St., Montreal, P. Q., and you will get them free of cost.

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We have a Full Line of Good, Fresh, Garden and Flower Seeds Price 3 Cents per Paper.

J. J. PERRY, Druggist.

Two Big Mass Meetings

Under the auspices of the Lennox Farmers' Association will be held on Wednesday, March 11th, 1903, Napanee Town Hall 1:30 p.m.; Odessa Town Hall 7:30 p.m., to be addressed by three of the best speakers in the association:—Thos. Brooks, Esq., Jas. McEwing, Pres. F. M. N. A., L. E. Annis, Pres. E. York Farmer's Institute. No railway bonuses this session. No further donations of public money to corporations or individuals. Force corporations to pay their fair share of public taxes. Farmers turn out and hear farmers' politics discussed by the ablest farmers of the Province. Ladies invited. **R. M. BRISCO, Pres.**
W. R. LOTT, Sec.

An Old Landmark Gone.

An old landmark of the Township of North Fredericksburgh, in the person of Mr. Geo. Vanaiste, passed peacefully away at his home on Sunday morning last, after an illness extending over nearly a year, at the ripe old age of eighty-six years. Deceased was born in Hay Bay in the year 1817, but for the past forty years has resided on his farm about half a mile west of Fredericksburgh Station. Besides the widow a grown family of eight children remain to mourn the remembrance of one who was always a dutiful husband and a kind parent. Two brothers, Nelson and Nicholas, reside at Napanee. The funeral took place on Wednesday at 10 a.m. from his late residence to the Eastern cemetery.

Patent Report

For the benefit of our readers, we publish a list of patents recently granted by the Canadian and American Governments, secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D. C., U. S. A. Information relating to the patents cited will be supplied free of charges by applying to the above named firm.

- 79,341—Norbert Perrault, Ottawa, Ont.
- Railway crossing gate.
- 79,377—Joseph Louis Kieffer, Montreal, Q.—Switch forming mechanism for boot and shoe sewing machine.
- 79,385—Thos. E. Pasterson, Birtle, Man.
- Anticondensation chimney flue.
- 79,385—Dona Boiesvert, Providence, R. I.
- Self propelling boat.
- 79,419—Theodore O. Chouinard, Quebec, Q.—Electric Switch.
- 719,825—William Maloney, Chicago, Ill.
- Grain Harvester.
- 720,190—Daniel A. B. Stoddart, Emerson Man.
- Revolving book case.
- 720,857—John Tourigny, Windsor Mills, Q.—Process for making wool fabric.

A. S. Kummerly will sell 28 to 30 lbs. sugar for \$1; flour \$1.95 and \$2.00 per 100. Keewatin flour beats the world. Bran and shorts lower again; raisins 5 cents; six lbs rice or tapioca 25 cents; white honey 10 cents per section; Ozone 45 and 85 cents per bottle; starch 5 cents. Tilson's oats in stock. Buy you white fish and Herring now.

evening would soon be spent to. Many thanks are given to Mr. Richardson for their kind hospitality.

Now is the time when the sun is on the snow that peoples eyes both a great deal. Call and be relieved pair of glasses scientifically fitted by Chinneck. Testing free.

F. CHINNECK'S Jeweller;

In Loving Memory.

The spirit of Miss Annie E. daughter of Mrs. William Butlan; its flight to the great beyond on evening, about 9:30 p.m. She was 26 years and 11 months, and had suffered from tuberculosis since early fall. Deceased was highly respected her many good qualities and lovable position made her a strong favorite her associates and acquaintance deeply regret her early removal from this life. The funeral took place from late residence, West street, on Tuesday afternoon, the services being conducted at the house, after which the remains were placed in the Western Cemetery. Besides the mother the following members of the family are mourners: Nellie and Fred, who reside in the family; Mrs. V. H. Stevens, N. and Mrs. W. S. Milne, Cleveland, T.

ABSOLUTE SECRECY guaranteed wedding rings. We are very particular about having full quality of gold. Splendid line of wedding presents.

F. CHINNECK'S Jeweller;

County Jail System May be Revised

At a meeting held in Kingston on day of last week, when the question of better quarters for the turnkeys, an matters was discussed, Dr. Charnock, inspector of prisons, intimated that he intended recommending to the government the re-establishment of a system, and the arrangement of districts. For instance, he would advise the jail in Kingston serve the parishes of the counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, instead of only Frontenac at present. As prisoners were conveyed to Kingston jail from the back of the over 100 miles, there was no reason claimed, why the district, as far as Napanee, could not be included. To a prospect, too, of the government re-arrangement could therefore be all round.

It is reported that the Macdonald engineering Company of Chicago contract with the C. P. R. to erect million bushel elevator at Winnipeg.

The Plaza Barber Shop John St. with all modern improvements for work. Every attention paid to customers. Give us a trial, we will do our best to please you.

At The Plaza Barber Shop, John St. A. W.

JUST SHUT YOUR EYES

For a few minutes and imagine yourself blind for the balance of your lives; lose your sight is the worst affliction you run desperate chances when experiment with your eyes. More eyes are caused by improperly fitted glasses than by natural causes. To be fitted glasses properly means years of life ahead. H. E. Smith, the Optician insure a correct fit every time.

H. E. Smith,
GRADUATE OPTICIAN.
Smith's Jewelry Store,
Napanee.



and Trunk Railway Time Table.

West, 12.05 a.m.	Going East, 2.09 a.m.
8.31 a.m.	7.43 a.m.
10.29 a.m.	12.17 p.m. noon
1.15 p.m.	12.55 p.m. noon
4.28 p.m.	6.40 p.m.
9.09 p.m.	

except Monday. Daily. All other
on day, Sundays excepted.
It can be obtained of J. L. Boyes, or at
tion 8-ly

ont Keep
candies, we sell them and get fresh
very few days. Ganong's chocolates
ways good.

RIKLEY'S RESTAURANT.

accounts owing to the estate of the
John Carson, of the Town of Napanee,
settled by March 10th, so that the
may be wound up.

F. H. CARSON.

orn Choir Entertained.
rdy evening last the choir of the
rn Methodist Church were enter-
to an oyster supper at Garratt's
rant, by the members of the board.
it enjoyable evening was spent.

ale.
finest assortment of Five and Ten
Cigars ever offered to smokers, also
leading brands in boxes of 25 and 50
sonable prices, at

THE PLAZA, John St.

on News.
action was taken at the council meet-
Monday evening to fill the vacancy,
by the death of Councillor Carson.
respect for the memory of the
ed it was decided to leave the
gements over until the next session of
uncil which takes place on the 16th
rch.

etic Healing.
r Editor:—I am a woman past 75
of age, I had many ailments and one
5 years. I had every faith in Mrs.
it's treatment, and I am pleased to
all trouble will banish under her
al love or soul power. If you wish
ersonal information, enquire from
MRS. LAIDLEY, Hawley.

ling off the T. G. Davis
tock.

Fox, tailor, has purchased at a low
n the dollar the stock of cloths,
suits and pantings belonging to
tate of the late T. G. Davis amount-
about \$700 and intends selling it off
mall advance so as to dispose of it
y. Call and see the goods. Mr.
rooms over The Hardy Dry Goods
ore.

asant Surprise.

pupils and teacher of Jubilee
l, Riverside, surprised one of their
er, Miss Eva Richardson, whose par-
re removing from the section, and
as by her cheerful disposition greatly
red herself to her friends and school
y, by meeting at her home on Friday
g last. After enjoying games and
for some time all sat down to a
den table. When at a late hour the
dispersed, wishes were expressed on
side that another such pleasant
g would soon be spent together.
hanks are given to Mr. and Mrs.
rson for their kind hospitality.

v is the time when the sun is bright
now that peoples eyes bother them
t deal. Call and be relieved by a
f glasses scientifically fitted by A. F.
eck. Testing free.

F. CHINNECK'S Jewellery Store.

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Hanging Lamps.
Just received another shipment of
"Hanging Lamps." We have the prettiest
designs and patterns ever put on the mar-
ket
BOYLE & SON.

Good Paint at a Moderate
Price

Is "The Unicorn Brand" of Ramsey's
paint. No more sticky doors. \$1.50 a
gallon. at
WALLACE'S DRUG STORE.

Facts That Are Facts.

On account of our large and carefully
selected stock of general hardware and
building materials we believe we possess
superior advantages for supplying the
building trade of the town and surrounding
country.

We can furnish at right prices almost
everything needed in this line,—lumber,
sash, doors, blinds, cedar shingles, gal-
vanized iron roofing, nails, cement, glass,
oils, paints, etc.

Hot air furnaces, hot water and steam
heating and sanitary plumbing a specialty.
This, together with the services of the
most painstaking and experienced plumber
in this district, should make it very much
to the interest of intending builders to deal
with us.

Satisfaction guaranteed.
MADJLE & WILSON.

Eastern Methodist Church.

The Rev Dr. Jas Henderson, the
assistant missionary secretary, occupied
the pulpit of the Eastern Methodist church
at both services last Sunday. Never per-
haps were two more eloquent and interest-
ing addresses delivered in our town than
those listened to by the large congregations
which assembled to hear him. In the
morning he selected as his theme the en-
quiry of the Greeks, "Sir, we would see
Jesus." In eloquent and chaste language
he answered the enquiry and held up be-
fore his hearers a picture of Christ as the
Redeemer of man, and the benefits He be-
stows upon him. In the evening he re-
viewed the foreign work of the church,
presenting most ably and convincingly the
importance and magnitude, as well as the
difficulties and triumphs of missionary
work in China and Japan. His address
will long be remembered by those who
heard it. The congregation responded to
his appeal with the largest contribution to
missions in the history of the church.

A Good Old Lady Gone.

At Erinsville, on February 22nd, death
claimed Mrs. James Garrett an old and
esteemed lady. Her funeral which was
largely attended, pointed clearly to that
effect. She was a kind and generous
woman and never turned the hungry or
weary traveller from her door. High mass
was celebrated by Rev. Fr. Carey, on Tues-
day morning. The remains were then
placed in the vault to await burial. She
leaves to mourn her loss seven children.
The sons are Thomas and John who reside
near home and Patrick Garrett on the
homestead. The daughters are Mrs. John
Doyle, Camden, Mrs. Michael Byrne,
Erinsville; Mrs. Thos. Doyle, Marlbank,
and Mrs. James Horrigan, Chicago, all of
whom attended the funeral excepting the
last named who could not reach there in
time. She also leaves two half sisters, Mrs.
Robert O'Connor, Centerville, and Mrs.
Thomas Dowling, Crovdon. Her grand-
daughter, Miss Mary Horrigan, whom she
raised from childhood, was with her in her
declining years, and was a kind and faith-
ful nurse to the end. The pall-bearers were
the deceased's six grandsons, James Doyle,
William, James and Patrick Byrne, Ed-
ward and Stephen Garrett.

HERBAGEUM

The Great

Horse and Cattle

FOOD.

Recommended by all the best

THE SPRING TIME LOOK

Is all around the store. More New Goods placed in
stock this week—New Millinery Goods. New Silk-Waists
—New Muslin and Lawn Waists—New Cashmere Waists
—New Satanna Waists—More New Whitewear—Dainty
fine White Skirts—Corset Covers and Gowns—New Grey
Dress Goods.

Milliners are home again ready to help you with
new ideas about early spring headwear.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 7th,

We place on sale 400 Yards Mill Rem-
nants of Mole Back Cottonades in lengths
1½ yards to 5 yards in a piece. Prices about
½ to ½ regular rate.

Grey Dress Goods.

We are showing some very new
things in greys, serges, canvas,
voiles, satin cloths, rain proof venetians.
Prices 40c, 50c, 65c, 75c, 90c
\$1.00, 1.25.

Ask to see our storm serges in
navy or black at 60c, its the match
of usual 75c goods.

The Long Hip Erect Form Corset.

The corset for comfort, and to give
form and style to the dress.
White or drab, \$1.00, 1.25 the pair.
Ask to see our Erect Form Corset, 59c

New White Waists.

We are proud of the value and
style of these white waists. Fine as
silk, \$2, 2.50, 2.75, 3.00.

Very swell White Waists at 75c,
\$1.00, 1.50.

NEW SILK WAISTS—Some of
the new ones came this week : \$4.00,
4.50, 5.50, 7.00, in colors, white and
black. Come and see them,

Black Satanna Underskirts.

From maker to wearer, with only
one profit, accounts for the prices we
are able to sell these goods at.

Beauties 89c, \$1.00, 1.25. We
call special attention to our \$1.50
skirt, the best money's worth we ever
sold. See it.

See the New English Prints.

Choice of half a hundred hand-
some patterns, 12½c the yard.

Kid Glove Satisfaction

With the new dress a suitable pair
of Kid Gloves is necessary. No
gloves have the reputation, or give
the satisfaction that the ALEXANDRE
do. The very best houses sell no
other. Full stock now in. Dress
Kids \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50.

Suede Kid Gloves \$1.25. Every
pair guaranteed.

More New Dress Skirts

placed in stock this week. Girls
dress skirts \$2.00, 2.25, 3.00, 4.00.

Ladies' dress skirts, all-wool, home-
spun, \$2.69, 3.00, 3.75.

Extra good skirts \$4.00, 4.50, 4.75,
5.00. Fine Venetian cloth skirts,
the newest in shape and trimmings,
\$6.75, 7.50, 8.00. We would like
you to call and see our skirt stock.

Linen Huck Towels 20c. a Pair.

Great value in linen goods. Good
Huck Towels 10c each, extra size
towels 12c, 15c, 18c, 20c.

Wide table linen 25c, 35c, 40c.
Bleached Table Linen, 2 yds wide,
75c, 90c, \$1.00.

300 Neck Ties 25c. Each.

These ties are made of 50c tie
materials, they were bought at a cut
and made up in newest shapes. They
are worth considering, 25c each

The W. G. & R. Collars

are acknowledged the most up-to-
date in shape and best fits. We sell
no others. All styles, 2 for 25c.

300 new Art Blinds in stock

Special widths and lengths in stock, or procured on short notice.

White Art Blinds (new) 75c and \$1.00.

ing would soon be spent together. My thanks are given to Mr. and Mrs. Hardson for their kind hospitality.

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F. CHINNECK'S Jewellery Store.

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BSOLUTE SECRECY guaranteed in ding rings. We are very particular it having full quality of gold. Also a ndid line of wedding presents.
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ie Plaza Barber Shop John St. is fitted all modern improvements for first class Every attention paid to customers in a trial. We will do our best to se you

The Plaza Barber Shop, John St.
A. WILLIS.

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SHUT
YOUR
EYES

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HERBAGEUM
The Great
Horse and Cattle
FOOD.
Recommended by all the best
hog stock men.
—at—
The Medical Hall,
FRED L. HOOPEK.

Gone To Heavenly Mansions.

Early Sunday morning the Angel of Death entered l'Hotel Dieu and the spirit of Gussie Daly was transferred to heavenly mansions. Taken ill ten days ago with typhoid fever she fought for life and only when meningitis developed did hope of recovery fade away. The bright, cheerful, clever girl was fourteen years of age, yet in her brief years her thoughtfulness, self-denial generous disposition and sweet ways made her beloved by many both in Peterboro and in Kingston whither her family came in December last. Gussie will be missed in her home, she was its sunshine; among her companions on University Avenue, as she was the merriest of them; in the institute where she was a good student, standing well in the third form; in Sunday school and church where she was a reverent, devoted helper. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Daly and family tender sympathy will go out for "daddy's girl" and mother's hope will no longer cheer and comfort them by her presence. The remains were tenderly conveyed to Catarqui cemetery after solemn and impressive services at the home.—Kingston Whig. Mr. and Mrs. Daly are well and favorably known in Napanee, having resided here some three or four years ago, and the sympathy of their many friends will go out to them in their bereavement.

John Coates is having his shop, on Dundas street, lately occupied by G. A. Graham, put in a thorough state of repair, and a new stock of spring goods will be opened out in it about the first of April.

A dispatch states that the Belleville hockey club has decided to withdraw from the O.H.A. Belleville is the western starting point of the new league which will be formed next winter.

Mr. D. Coyle, Proprietor of the Paisley House, Napanee,
WAS AT ONE TIME A GREAT SUFFERER FROM

KIDNEY AND URINARY TROUBLE.
He could Hardly Walk. The Pain at times over the Right Hip and Back was very Severe, and
HE SUFFERED UNTOLD AGONY
Doctors did Him no Good. From the Very First Dose of the

O. R. KIDNEY CURE
He received Relief and after using a Few Bottles was Permanently Cured.

Belleville, March 18th, 1899.
DEAR SIR,—I have used a number of your bottles of O. R. Kidney Cure for kidney and urinary trouble, and have found it all you claim it to be. I have recommended it to many persons, and would fully recommend it to any person suffering from the above troubles as a safe, sure and reliable medicine. DANIEL COYLE,

Proprietor Anglo-American Hotel.
Now of the Paisley House, Napanee.
O. R. Kidney Cure, 50c. per bottle of 30 doses. O. R. Liver Pills, 25c. per bottle of 50 pills.
For sale by all druggists or write
THE O. R. MEDICINE CO., Limited,
Toronto, Ont.

sold. See it.

See the New English Prints.

Choice of half a hundred handsome patterns, 12½c the yard.

300 new Art Blinds in stock

Special widths and lengths in stock, or procured on short notice.

White Art Blinds (new) 75c and \$1.00.

Butterick Patterns, Fashion Sheets and Delineators for April will be ready next week.

The Hardy Dry Goods Co.
Cheapside, - Napanee.

At Wallace's Drug Store

You can get all the medicines advertised in this paper. Always fresh and good.

Market Report.

The following report of marketable goods will be interesting to our farmer readers, from which they can form a pretty good idea as to how the prices for the different articles range:

FARM PRODUCE

Butter, 18 to 20c a pound.
Eggs, 14c a dozen.
Chickens, 60c. to 80c. a pair.

VEGETABLES

Celery, 2 bunches for 5c.
Carrots, 10c. a peck, 35c. a bushel.
Cabbage, 2 heads for 5c.
Onions, dry, 10c a peck.
Beets, 10c. a peck.
Potatoes, \$1 a bag.
Turnips, 50c. a bag.

FRUIT

Apples, 5 to 10c. a peck.
Winter Apples \$1.50 a barrel.

MEATS

Pork, 10 to 11c. a pound, \$6.65 to \$8.50 per cwt.
Beef, by the quarter, 6 to 9c.
Beefsteak, 10 to 12c a pound.
Sirloin, 8c a pound.
Round beef, 9 to 11c. a pound.
Saw beef 5 to 8c. a pound.
Salt pork, 12c. a pound.
Ham, 13 to 16c a pound.
Bacon, 11 to 15c. a pound.
Sausage, 10c. per lb.
Tallow, rough, \$2.50 per cwt.
Tallow, rendered, \$5.00 per cwt.
Lard; rendered, 13c. per pound.

GRAIN

Wheat, 60 to 65c. bushel
Barley, 38 to 40c. bushel
Rye, 45 to 47c. bushel.
Oats, 27 to 28c. bushel.

A Russian engineer has been arrested for attempting to enter the British fortifications at Aden.

As a result of the vote on the license question liquor will be openly sold in the cities of Vermont for the first time in fifty years.

Medill Bros. held their opening Monday afternoon and evening, and a large number of citizenstook advantage of the opportunity to look over the stock of this enterprising firm. The Rennie block has been thoroughly overhauled and elaborately fitted up and from a look over the stock one would say that an up-to-date assortment of dress goods and everything pertaining to a first-class store was here to be found. One of the stores is fitted up for carpets and house furnishings and a very fine stock of carpets curtains and draperies was here to be seen. Some of the familiar and obliging clerks that were with Lahey & Co, were also on hand to greet their old friends and customers.

The W. G. & R. Collars

are acknowledged the most up-to-date in shape and best fits. We sell no others. All styles, 2 for 25c.

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE VILLAGE PROPERTY—Enterprise-Township of Camden.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage from Nancy E. Milligan and Robert S. Milligan to the vendors, which mortgage will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction at Coxall's Hall in the village of Enterprise on SATURDAY THE 21st DAY OF MARCH 1903, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon the following property, namely:

All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate, lying and being in the village of Enterprise in the County of Lennox and Addington; and being composed of

FIRST—The south east corner of the west half of farm lot No 28 in the 5th concession of the said township of Camden, and may be better known as follows, that is to say being a that piece of land conveyed by one Hugh Rankin to W. L. Peters bearing date 25th March, 1879, saving and excepting 85 feet at the west side of said piece of land sold by W. L. Peters to Egerton and Wm. Caton, Merchants, and containing by admeasurement about 1 of an acre, be the same more or less.

SECOND—Part of lot No 35 in the 7th concession of the aforesaid township of Camden and may be better known as follows, that is to say commencing at a post planted on the east side of Britton Street on the south side of William Street in the said village of Enterprise where the said streets intersect according to a plan of the said village of Enterprise now registered in the registry office; then running in a southerly direction along Britton Street on the east side of Britton Street 412 feet to the corner of the land sold to P. Smith, then easterly along the north side of said Smith's land 165 feet to a post. Then south at right angles thereto, 65 feet to M. O'Brien's line fence, then east along the north side of M. O'Brien's line fence 180 feet to a post. Thence north at right angles thereto 381 feet to a post. Then west at right angles thereto 170 feet to a post. Then north at right angles thereto 4 feet. Then west at right angles thereto 10 feet to a post planted. Then north at right angles thereto 72 feet to the south side of William Street. Then west along the south side of William Street 82 feet to the place of beginning, containing by admeasurement 4 acres, be the same more or less (The whole is now enclosed by a fence as one field).

THIRD The west half of lot No 8 in block "J" according to a map of the village made by A. R. Davis, P. E. S. and registered in the registry office on the 4th day of March, 1899, and formerly known as part of lot No. 4 on the old plan of said village of Enterprise.

On parcel number one there are erected a frame building (used as a dry goods store) 15 storeys high, 8 feet by 10 feet, and known as the R. H. Peters stand, with an addition of 24 feet by 20 feet and a lean to of 18 feet by 24 feet and a lean to of 18 feet by 24 feet. There is also a fine frame dwelling 18 feet by 24 feet, a kitchen 16 feet by 18 feet, a wood house 12 feet by 24 feet, and a frame barn 20 feet by 41 feet.

On parcel number three (on the south side of the street opposite) there is a frame store house one storey high, 12 feet by 24 feet and a lean to of 16 feet by 24 feet. This property is well situated and is one of the most desirable properties in the village of Enterprise. The property will be sold in block or in parcels as may be determined on the day of sale. All will be sold to a reserve bid. Terms of sale will be made known at the time of sale or on application to the undersigned.

H. W. HUFF, DEROCHÉ & MADDEN,
Auctioneer. Vendors' Solicitors.
Dated at Napanee this 12th February, 1903.

The Canadian Northern Railway will spend a million and a half on the Winnipeg terminal.
Harry E. Ballard, who was a member of the first and third Canadian South African contingents, took his own life at Stratford, blowing the top of his head off.